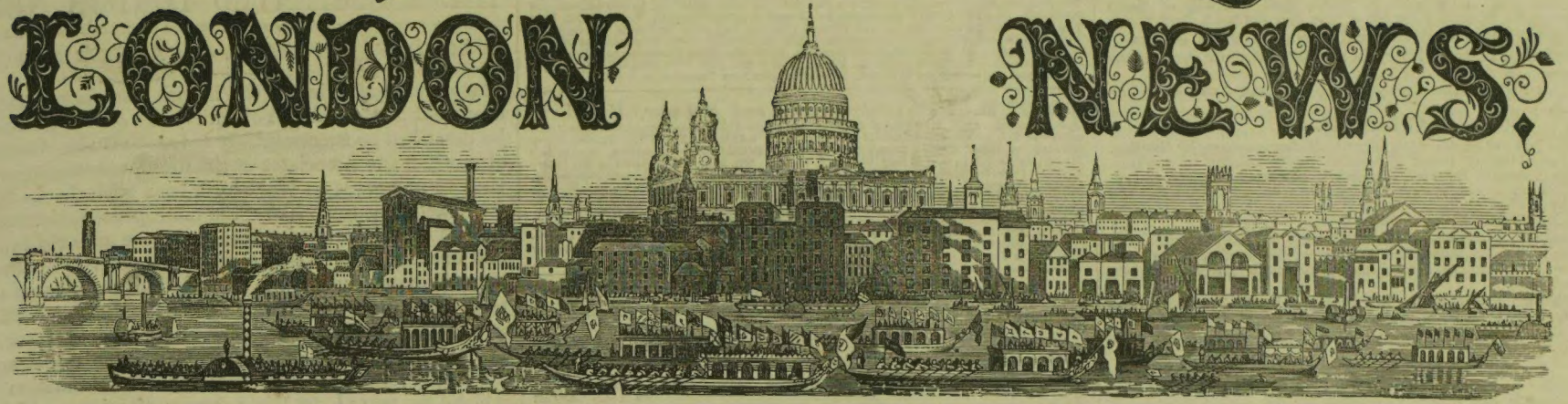


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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: DON CARLOS AND HIS STAFF.

We are not sure that the meetings of the Association at Bradford this year have been characterised by the same amount of what we venture to call scientific sensationalism as some of those which have preceded them. The absence of two or three of the foremost chiefs of the organisation somewhat diminished the interest attaching to the proceedings. Some disappointment was felt, especially by lately received Associates, in consequence of the inability of Sir Samuel Baker to leave Egypt in time to attend the geographical section, and to give an oral account of his adventures and discoveries during the last two years. To be sure, there was some alleviation of the disappointment to be gained from the reading of his letter, and a sort of set-off to it ministered by the totally unexpected arrival of Captain Markham, who brought with him authentic tidings of the Arctic expedition sent out in the ship *Polaris*. But the year that has just gone by does not seem to have added so much to our stores of scientific knowledge as has sometimes been the case. It has been an average period of labour rewarded by not more than average results. No

doubt the circle of facts ascertained by research has become widened; but among those facts there are none of a very striking order—none, at least, which absorb the attention and dominate the expectations of the scientific world.

Perhaps it might be well for the members of the Association to consider whether they are not in some danger of mistaking the true methods of advancing their object, and of leaning too dependently—or, at any rate, longing to lean—upon the aid of Government. There are cases, unquestionably, in which such aid may be legitimately sought, but they are but few; and even with regard to them the kind of help given is not always productive of the anticipated results. Would it not be far better to interest society in seeking to achieve many of those objects which our philosophers and savants are anxious to intrust to the agency of the State? We believe that a vast annual fund might be placed at the disposal of science by the spontaneous liberality of the public, were but the proper means and organisation devised for the guardianship and appropriation of it. A little contrivance might go farther towards obtaining assistance than abundant complaints. Science need not undervalue its own claims upon the community, nor its own power of getting them recognised. Let it have faith in itself! Let it appeal in proper fashion to the world, and we believe that whatever reasonable support it may need for the prosecution of its inquiries will be furnished with hearty zeal and liberality from the superabounding wealth of the country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold returned to the castle on Saturday last, from a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire. Earl Granville is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. Sir William Jenner, M.D., has succeeded Dr. Fox in attendance at the castle. Sir Howard Elphinstone and the Rev. Donald M'Leod, D.D., arrived at Balmoral on Saturday last. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. Dr. Donald M'Leod officiated. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, has made frequent excursions on Deeside, and has walked and driven daily within the Royal demesne. The Queen has entertained at dinner Earl Granville, Sir Howard Elphinstone, and the Rev. Donald M'Leod, D.D. Colonel Gardiner has succeeded the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West in attendance upon her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their youthful family, continue to sojourn at Abergeldie Castle. The Princess pays frequent visits to the Queen at Balmoral, and also often receives visits from her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. The Prince has good sport in both shooting and deer-stalking.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Constantinople on Monday on board her Majesty's ship *Helicon*. On the following day his Royal Highness visited the Sultan. The Duke also visited the Turkish flag-ship. At noon the Sultan returned the Duke's visit at the English Embassy. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the mosques and bazaars of the city. The Duke dined at the English Embassy. His Royal Highness left Constantinople on Wednesday en route for the Crimea.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Dover yesterday (Friday) week from the Continent. His Royal Highness crossed the Channel on board the *Maid of Kent*, and travelled to London.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Broom's Barn Park from Paris.

The Marquis of Hartington has arrived in Dublin.

Earl and Countess Spencer left Dublin, on Monday, for Shelton Abbey, on a visit to the Earl of Wicklow.

Earl and Countess Delawarr and Viscount Cantelupe arrived, last week, at Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, and were received by the tenantry with great rejoicings. It is the first visit of the noble Earl to his paternal family estate since succeeding to the title.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle and Lady Augusta Keppel have left Thomas's Hotel for Quidenham Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bessborough House, Kilkenny.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at Procklesby Park from visiting the Earl and Countess of Listowel at Convmore, Mallow, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have left Brown's Hotel for Middleton Park.

The Earl of Harrowby, accompanied by Viscount Sandon, M.P., and Lady Mary Sandon, has left Sandon House, Staffordshire, for Norton, his Lordship's seat in Gloucestershire.

Viscount and Viscountess Dupplin have arrived at Brighton.

Lord and Lady Arthur Russell have left town for Brighton.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn have arrived at Penrhyn Castle.

Lord Carington left town on Saturday last, on a visit to Colonel Campbell, M.P., at Blythwood, Renfrewshire.

The Right Hon. Sir George and the Hon. Lady Hamilton Seymour have left their residence in Grosvenor-crescent for Brighton.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., has returned to town from visiting his Irish estates.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has arrived at Brighton from Hughenden Manor.

The infant daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour was christened, on Saturday last, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, represented by Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, were sponsors. The child was named Helena Christina Florence. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Colonel Charles Pasley, R.E., has been appointed Director of Engineering and Architectural Works under the Admiralty, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Sir A. Clarke.

On Tuesday evening the prizes gained by the members of the Maidstone working-men's science classes were presented in the Corn Exchange by Sir John Lubbock, M.P., who delivered a brief address.

DON CARLOS AND HIS STAFF.

The civil war in the northern provinces of Spain has occupied much attention; and our Engraving which shows the Carlist Pretender, accompanied by his staff of officers, will be regarded with some interest. The Prince who claims to be King of Spain is seated in the centre of this group; Palacio is at his left hand; Polo, the brother-in-law of Don Carlos, is on his right hand; Marichalar stands in the middle. The *Union*, a French Legitimist organ, gives the following biography of the Prince now at the head of the insurrection in Spain:—

"Don Carlos de Bourbon and d'Este was born at Laybach, Austria, on March 30, 1848. His father, the Infante Don Juan de Bourbon and Braganza, second son of Charles V., and his mother, Princess Donna Maria Beatrix, daughter of Francis IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and consequently sister to the Countess de Chambord, were passing through Laybach to gain Vienna and rejoin their family. She was there confined, and the descendant of Henry IV. first saw the light in an hotel in that town. He has consequently entered on his twenty-sixth year. Let us mention that Charles IV. had three sons—Don Fernando, Don Carlos, and Don Francisco. At the death of the first, his next brother, heir to the throne according to the Salic law, struggled for seven years, under the name of Charles V., against Christina, wife of Ferdinand VII., who obtained from the latter, on his deathbed, a will illegally constituting his daughter Isabella heiress to the throne. The quadruple alliance and the treason of Maroto forced the Pretender to seek refuge at Bourges. He also had three sons—Don Carlos, Don Juan, and Don Fernando. At Bourges he abdicated in favour of the first, who took the title of Charles VI. and that of Count de Montemolin. All the family removed to Trieste. Charles VI. died there. His brother Don Juan became heir to the crown, succeeded him, and abdicated in his turn in October, 1868, in favour of his eldest son, who then bore the title of the Duke of Madrid. This Prince, Charles VII., who is known by the name of Don Carlos, is a tall young man of athletic build, with manners so affable and princely that seeing him in a drawing-room you would involuntarily exclaim, 'Long live the King!' His glance is at the same time mild and energetic, and his conversation proves the correctness of his judgment. He knows the Latin classics thoroughly, and has followed the usual courses of philosophy and mathematics. He speaks fluently Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, and German, and is tolerably well acquainted with English. He is an excellent horseman, and excels in all bodily exercises. He married, on Feb. 4, 1867, Princess Donna Margarita de Bourbon, daughter of the late Duchess of Parma. Her intellect and courage are remarkable. This union, a thoroughly happy one, was not contracted under the pressure of State affairs, but from the irresistible affection of the two young people. In 1864 the late Duchess of Parma arrived at Venice—where her brother, the Count de Chambord, had long resided—with her daughter, Margarita, and her son, Duke Robert. Don Carlos saw the young lady, and on Feb. 4, 1867, they received the nuptial benediction in the chapel of Frohsdorf, and left with their mother, the Grand Duchess Beatrix, to pass their honeymoon at the castle of Ebauzweyer, an estate belonging to the Count de Chambord. From this marriage have been born Princess Donna Blanca (October, 1868); Don Jaime, Prince of the Asturias (June, 1870); Princess Donna Elvira (November, 1872)."

"SUNRISE ON THE WATZMANN, BERCHTESGADEN, BAVARIAN ALPS."

In the midst of the Austrian Tyrol, or Salzkammergut, towers above all the neighbouring mountains the giant Watzmann, which, tintured with golden and roseate hues by the rising sun, and as seen from the Berchtesgaden territory, forms the focus of interest in the effective drawing by Mr. Collingwood Smith, which we have engraved from the last exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. The Watzmann is fitly called the "Mont Blanc" of this magnificently picturesque district; for when the snows of winter are decreased by the intense heat of summer the deep clefts of the crater-like summit of the double-horned head still glisten with virgin snow; whilst the porphyritic walls and buttresses beneath are so blanched by sun and storm that they present a lustrous aspect which would distinguish this from the surrounding heights, even if it did not command the pre-eminence by its superior altitude of 8250 ft. The strip of territory of which this mountain and the far-famed Königs-See form a part, is called the "Bavarian Alps," and was reserved to the King of Bavaria at the Congress of Vienna. It is used chiefly as a hunting-ground for the Bavarian Princes. From the lake adjacent, at St. Bartolomeo, the chamois are more easily reached than from any other part of the mountain. Here the Royal hunting-box is situated, and a corps of hunters is established. From the solemn waters of the Königssee, the Watzmann, rising almost perpendicularly from its margin, is best seen; and when its summit, effulgent with the rays of sunrise, is reflected in the still waters of the lake, it is an object hardly exceeded in magnificence or beauty elsewhere, even by mountains of much greater altitude. Its sides near the lake are concealed by vegetation down to the water's edge; but all above is naked rock, terminating, as we have said, in a two-horned summit of crater-like formation. The view here represented is from near the Bavarian Palace at Berchtesgaden.

CONVALESCENTS AT CROQUET.

The Convalescent Home in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, established by the munificent aid of Sir Sydney Waterlow at Cromwell House, Highgate, has a garden with a spacious lawn, convenient for the game of croquet. That favourite pastime of ladies is not unsuitable for the open-air recreation of men who have lost strength by long confinement to a sick-bed. The scene represented in our Engraving shows a party of the convalescent patients, with two or three officers of the institution, playing on the green with a quiet enjoyment of their social sport which is pleasant to see. There is, indeed, a slight resemblance of shape to cripples' crutches in the ordinary mallets used for croquet, which has the effect of suggesting less agreeable considerations. But we may be allowed to hope that none of these poor fellows, though one or two have been compelled to bring their crutches into the garden, will be permanently deprived of the use of their limbs. If the ablest surgical treatment and skill at the hospital, followed by the kindest care for their returning health at Highgate, can obtain for their cases a complete cure, it is possible that next summer may find them restored to the full measure of natural activity. They may yet be capable of joining in a game of cricket, which is ever so much better for young men than a game of croquet, except when the players are really invalids.

In consequence of the Portuguese Government declaring the port of Hull infected with cholera, the medical officer of health, Mr. Fearn Holden, has published a certificate that the port is entirely free from cholera.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A hospital is to be opened in Gower-street for the non-alcoholic treatment of disease—Sir Walter Trevelyan president.

The Bank rate was advanced on Thursday from 3 per cent, to which it was reduced on Aug. 21, to 4 per cent.

There is a proposal to spend another two millions on metropolitan drainage—this time for the benefit of the south and western suburbs. The towns to be included in the scheme stretch from Brentford and Ealing to Chiselmurst and Bromley.

The Revision Court for the City opened on Tuesday morning, when the Livery lists were first proceeded with. The Conservatives made 1255 objections, against 1216 on the Liberal side; 476 householder claims, against 168 Liberal; and 83 lodger claims, against 555 Liberal.

Preparatory to taking possession of their new quarters, which have cost the parish about £70,000, the Lambeth paupers have had a day's enjoyment in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. About five o'clock on Monday afternoon they marched in procession to their magnificent workhouse, said to be one of the largest and most complete structures of its kind.

The fifth national cat show, comprising all known varieties of the domestic cat and examples of several of the wild species, has been held at the Crystal Palace. The judges were Mr. Harrison Weir, Mr. J. Jenner Weir, and Mr. P. H. Jones; and the general arrangements of the show were under the direction of Mr. F. W. Wilson.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs paid their annual state visit to Christ Church on Monday (instead of on St. Matthew's Day, which fell on a Sunday this year). Nearly the whole of the boys of Christ's Hospital (about 800 in number) attended the service. The Rev. D. Jacob, a former master, read the litany, and the Rev. A. F. Waugh, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Brighton, an old "Blue," preached.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby reported that he had received information of the arrival in this country of about 350 chests of putrid tea, and that ninety of those chests had been sold in the City. He had examined a sample, which was composed entirely of decayed and putrid leaves. A resolution was passed that, in case the remainder be offered for sale, the solicitor take the necessary proceedings against the dealer.

It appears from the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism that the total number of paupers last week was 98,241, of whom 33,462 were in workhouses and 64,779 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 2773, 19,409, and 30,175 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 453, of whom 311 were men, 123 women, and 19 children under sixteen.

The London School Board, at its first meeting after the recess, on Wednesday, transacted a large amount of general business. On the suggestion of the Education Department, Nov. 27 was fixed for the election of a new board. It was also resolved that a report should be prepared by the clerk, showing the work that had been accomplished by the present board during its three years' term of existence. A statement submitted at the meeting placed the liabilities incurred on account of schools and sites at between £700,000 and £800,000.

At a public meeting held on Monday, for the purpose of considering the report of the Coal Committee, and whether steps could be taken to prevent "a second coal famine" this winter, Sir Antonio Brady, who occupied the chair, stated that he had lately visited America, and had there found a coal-field larger than all the coal measures of England put together. A quantity of the coal from this field, which can be put on board boats in the river at 4s. per ton, has, he said, already arrived in England, and 3000 or 4000 tons are on their way thither. Beyond appointing a committee to consider the question and report to a subsequent meeting, no resolution was arrived at.

A motion has been brought forward at a meeting of the Court of Common Council in favour of constructing a fruit and vegetable market on the site of the present Farringdon Market. To this an amendment was moved that a new market should be constructed on a plot of ground adjoining the Metropolitan Meat Market. This was lost, and the original motion was carried.—It was announced at the same Court that the late Sir David Salomons, M.P., has bequeathed to the Corporation of London the plate presented to him by the Jewish community for his services on behalf of civil and religious liberty; and, further, that he had left £1000, to be expended in some memorial of himself, to be placed in the Guildhall Library.

The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1233, which was 126 below the average. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the six previous weeks had declined from 470 to 162, further decreased to 127 last week; the average number is 109. The annual death-rate from diarrhoea was equal to 2.0 per 1000 in London, while in the seventeen other large English towns it averaged 4.5 per 1000. To simple cholera only two deaths were referred last week, against 8 and 13 in the two previous weeks; both were infantile cases, certified as choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths from fever were 34, while in the three previous weeks they had been 38, 27, and 26; 5 were certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. The death of a child, aged six years, from typhoid fever is attributed to drinking impure water in Little Cromer-street, Brunswick-square. There was 1 death from smallpox, 24 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, and 25 from whooping-cough. The death of the widow of a labourer was registered in the city of London workhouse at Bromley, whose age was stated to be 100 years. The mean temperature was 55.0, or 1.7 below the average.

The *City Press* states that the customary banquet in honour of the Lord Mayor-Elect will be given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on Monday, the 29th inst.; and on the following evening a banquet will be given to the managers of the London Sick Asylum District. The Lady Mayoress's receptions will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 7, and continue on the following Tuesdays in that month, between the hours of three and five o'clock. Apropos of the civic visit to York next week, on which a question of precedence has cropped up in the newspapers, the *City Press* makes the following remarks:—"It is stated that when the late Prince Consort attended a banquet in the Guildhall at York, in October, 1850 (in connection with the then coming Great Exhibition), the chief magistrate of London 'was preceded by his Sword and Mace, the former being reversed; while the more ancient Sword of York—taken from his own side and given to the northern metropolis by King Richard II.—was borne upright.' Those who read history properly will recollect that Edward III. preceded Richard II., and in a charter of Edward to the city of London (which we have seen this week) it is expressly laid down that even on 'foreign service'—that is, out of the City—the Mace shall be carried in the same way as the Sergeant-at-Arms of the King carries his mace—of course point upwards—a point worth noting."



"SUNRISE ON THE WATZMANN, BERCHTESGADEN, BAVARIAN ALPS," BY COLLINGWOOD SMITH.

FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



CROQUET AT THE CONVALESCENT HOME OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, HIGHGATE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 25.

France has lost, this week, three notable men of science, each of whom had reached the summit of the pursuit to which they respectively devoted themselves. Some few days ago, M. Barillet, the modern successor of Le Nôtre and La Quintinie, the chief gardener of the city of Paris, and the famous horticulturist, to whom Napoleon III., Leopold II., Francis Joseph, and Ismael Pacha alike had recourse, died at Vichy, leaving behind him as specimens of his handiwork the Champs Elysées, Longchamps, and the Pré Catalan; the parks St. James, Monceaux, and Montsouris; the Bois de Vincennes and the Buttes Chaumont; and the gardens of Laeken, the Prater, and Ismailia. It was at Bordeaux, in 1851, and on the same memorable occasion when he enunciated the famous phrase, "L'Empire c'est la paix," that Prince Louis Napoleon remarked the wonderful talent of M. Barillet, who had succeeded in transforming the Sahara-like promenade of the Quinconces into a fairy garden, resplendent with gay-coloured flowers and tropical plants. A few months later, when the Prince had exchanged his title of President for that of Emperor, M. Barillet was summoned to Paris by M. Alphand, who had been his superior at Bordeaux, and then commenced that series of wonderful creations which have contributed so largely towards rendering the French capital the most beautiful city in the world.

On the same day that M. Barillet's death was made public it was also announced that M. Coste, the learned pisciculturist and propagator of oyster culture in France, had expired, at the age of seventy. He conceived when quite a young man those theories to the realisation of which he consecrated his life, and, having obtained a professorship at the College de France, was enabled to establish there a series of piscines, where he carried on the artificial breeding of fish with great success. In 1851 he succeeded, in conjunction with M. Milne-Edwards, in raising sufficient funds to construct a model piscine at Huningue, in the department of the Haut Rhin, where in the course of two years some 600,000 salmon and trout, destined to fill the river Rhone, were bred. A few years later, after having stocked the river and the lake of the Bois de Boulogne with fish, M. Coste was appointed, in succession, inspector-general of the French river fisheries and of the sea fisheries, in which latter office he directed all his efforts to the multiplication and extension of the French oyster-beds.

On Sunday morning M. Nélaton, the eminent surgeon, best remembered for his diagnosis of Garibaldi's wound and his skilful treatment of the Prince Imperial during a most critical illness, whose death was repeatedly announced a few days ago by the French and English papers, breathed his last. The malady from which he suffered, and which had confined him to his bed for upwards of three months, was incurable, although during the last week or two much of the patient's former vigour seemed to have returned to him. Previous to his death letters reached him from the ex-Empress and the Prince Imperial expressing their deep sorrow for his sad condition. His funeral, which took place on Tuesday, was attended by deputations of the Academies of Sciences and Medicine and of the various faculties of which the famous French surgeon was a member. The Governor of Paris, all the well-known physicians and surgeons of the capital, and a crowd of political, scientific, and literary notabilities were also present. In accordance with the desires expressed by M. Nélaton in his will, the ceremony was most simple, and no speeches were pronounced over his grave at Père la Chaise.

The French papers appear to have been indebted to the *Times* for the only reliable piece of news of the week—the telegram of your contemporary with reference to the recent visit of MM. Merveilleux-Davignaux and de Sugny to Frohsdorf having been the entire record of the Parisian journals.

The *Soir*, which pretends to be one of the best-informed papers of the capital, asserts that the Count de Chambord has given a conciliatory reply to the Legitimist deputies, declaring that as soon as his hereditary rights shall have been recognised unconditionally by the Assembly he will be ready to make, on his part, all concessions the necessity of which may be acknowledged. The Legitimist organ, *La France*, pretends, on the other hand, that all efforts to obtain a declaration from the Count have failed. Meanwhile the ministers are stalling in the provinces, in the hope of gaining popularity among the peasantry, and the Government journals are full of accounts of banquets given in honour of MM. Buffet, de Broglie, and Descelligny, and of rambling speeches pronounced by the latter in honour of the sovereign Assembly. There is no doubt, moreover, but that the Cabinet is striving its utmost to ensure the victory of the monarchical candidates in the Nièvre, Haute Garonne, Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme, where the elections will take place on Oct. 12, although in the first two departments the success of MM. Turigny and de Rémusat, who are both Republicans, seems assured. At the same time it is announced that M. Larrieu, one of the Bonapartist Deputies of the Gironde, is seriously ill, and little likely to recover.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine, which is to commence very shortly, will, in all probability, last over three months. The sittings are to occupy four hours a day, and be held five days a week, Sunday and Thursday being taken as holidays. There are no less than 275 witnesses to be examined, among whom are counted two Marshals of France, sixteen Generals, a dozen functionaries connected with the Commissariat of the Army of the Rhine, over a hundred officers of different ranks, several inhabitants of Metz and its environs, numerous préfets, sous-préfets, and railway employés; and, to crown the whole, a couple of circus-riders from the Cirque Bazole, at Jersey, the nature of whose evidence it is difficult to foresee. MM. Gambetta, Jules Favre, Le Flô, and De Kératry are among the political witnesses.

It is announced from Chalon-sur-Saône that M. Burignot de Narenne, formerly Ambassador of France at Berlin, and a senator of the Second Empire, has committed suicide in his château of Crémelon. The deceased was seventy-seven years of age. His death has naturally caused some little excitement in Bonapartist circles.

The reconstruction of the Vendôme Column has at length been commenced, the first stone of the new pillar having been formally laid on Tuesday morning last.

SPAIN.

Senor Castelar has obtained his last and hardest condition. The Cortes has suspended its sittings, leaving him with the full powers of the dictatorship. It has been resolved, by 124 votes against 68, to suspend the sittings until Jan. 2, 1874. In the course of the prolonged debate by which the vote was preceded, Senor Castelar, in an eloquent speech, argued that without moderation and prudence it was impossible to save the Republic. He should employ Conservative and Liberal Generals alike, as war could not be successfully waged by enthusiasm, but required practical knowledge. Senor Castelar concluded by urging the deputies to have patience and faith in the Republic. In a second speech he estimated the number of Carlists at 50,000, and said that he intended to save liberty by

all the means in his power, and that with a strong and disciplined army it would be seen that the Republic was more solidly established than the Monarchy. Senor Castelar is carrying out his policy with great vigour, and his earnestness is beginning to tell.

A satisfactory interview has taken place between Senor Castelar, Marshal Serrano, and Admiral Topete, and the report of its success has raised public confidence. The Minister of Finance has begun his measures for raising ways and means for the approaching campaign.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of Marine upon the necessity of rigorous discipline in the navy, and urging the officers to set an example to the men.

A series of special decrees appears in the *Madrid Gazette* suspending the constitutional guarantees throughout Spain, re-establishing the former rules of military discipline, and reviving the law of April, 1870. A second series of decrees provides for the reorganisation of the artillery corps and the re-establishment of important offices that had been abolished.

General Moriones has assumed the chief command of the army of the north. According to a telegram from Madrid, the Carlists have suffered a severe defeat, the band of Lizarraga having been completely beaten and dispersed by General Loma. But a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the headquarters of Lizarraga, one mile north of Tolosa, Sept. 18, says:—"The Republican General Loma, with 3500 men, is surrounded by Lizarraga with 9000 men. Loma tried to escape from Tolosa this morning, but was repulsed and driven back by the Carlist General Laramendi. Tolosa will probably soon be taken by the Carlists." The Carlists also claim to have routed a squadron of Republican cavalry at Merendon. A Carlist concentration has begun in the neighbourhood of Berga, presumably with a view to carrying it by assault before the arrival of the reinforcements on their way from Manresa. A telegram from Bayonne states that five Carlist chiefs, whose combined forces numbered 600 men, successfully attacked Qecla (Murcia), and carried off a quantity of arms and horses. Le Maesteezo has had to pay heavy contributions to the Carlist leader Legarra.

In Catalonia, the Republicans have sent a column of 4000 men from Barcelona to relieve Olot, which is invested by the Carlists, who have, however, offered to permit its manufacturers to export their goods on payment of a duty.

The Carthaginian ironclads are threatening Alicante with bombardment. It would seem, however, as if the presence of the British fleet had prevented the insurgents proceeding to extremities. Indeed, according to the latest reports, the insurgent frigates have left the place. The principal activity is still on the side of the insurgents at Carthagena. Their three war vessels had been on a requisitionary visit to Aguilas, and returned well furnished with provisions and money. The booty consisted of 1500 sheep, 50 pigs, 20 horses, 12 oxen, and 83,000 reals. Lest it should be revisited, Aguilas has taken the trouble to post 800 volunteers on guard near the river Almeria. In a sortie which the insurgents attempted by land they were repulsed. The sortie was made on Saturday last by 2000 men, composed of convicts, soldiers, and volunteers, under the command of General Contreras. They advanced with animation to within a few hundred yards of the besieging lines, but then fell back precipitately. The guns of General Campos soon opened fire upon them, and they again retired. For about a couple of hours an artillery fire was kept up on both sides, but, as the contending forces were each out of the other's range, no one was killed or wounded.

Through Earl Granville's intercession, the yacht *Deerhound* and her crew have been set at liberty.

An Englishman in Spain has had a plucky encounter with brigands. Mr. Graham, a member of a well-known Mincing-lane firm, was returning from Valencia to his country house one night, when a number of fellows in masks attacked him. He defended himself stoutly, killing one man on the spot and wounding several others. The latter escaped, but the local police are in active search for them.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL'S VISIT TO VIENNA AND BERLIN.

At Vienna on Thursday week King Victor Emmanuel received his Ministers and the Italian Minister at seven o'clock, and afterwards visited the Archdukes. He took luncheon with the Emperor and Empress of Austria in the pavilion of the Exhibition, and was present at the opening of the International Horse Show. His Majesty was everywhere received with cheering. In the evening there was a dinner *en famille* at Schönbrunn. King Victor Emmanuel visited the Exhibition yesterday week, and minutely inspected the Italian department. At noon his Majesty, with his suite, lunched with the Emperor of Austria in the Imperial pavilion on the Exhibition square. The diplomatic body and all the members of the Cis-Leithan Ministry were received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel in the afternoon. The Court dinner given in the evening by the Emperor was attended by King Victor Emmanuel, with his whole military and diplomatic suite, all the Archdukes and Archduchesses at present in Vienna, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the grand dignitaries of the Crown, all the Austrian Ministers and the Ministers of Hungary now in Vienna, the Prussian Master of the Horse (Count Lehndorff), the Wurtemberg Master of the Horse (Count Ranzau), the Russian Councillor of State (M. Middendorff), the Russian General Doctorow, the French Colonel Hotte, and numerous other foreigners of distinction. The Emperor proposed as a toast "The welfare of the King of Italy, our illustrious guest, brother, and friend." King Victor Emmanuel proposed a similar toast in honour of the Emperor and Empress of Austria. After the dinner there was a grand reception. Last Saturday upwards of 20,000 troops were reviewed on Schmelz. There was an immense concourse of spectators and enthusiastic cheering. The King afterwards revisited the horse show and bought several splendid animals. Accompanied by his whole suite, he dined with the Emperor at Laxemburg. He greatly enjoyed the promenade and aquatic excursions. The King of Italy left Vienna at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night. He was accompanied to the station by the Emperor and the Archdukes, and the farewell greetings were of the most cordial character. His Majesty was loudly cheered by a large crowd which had assembled on the platform. The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon the King the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Emperor conferred upon him the proprietorship of the 32nd Regiment of Infantry, and he presented the Emperor in return with his full-sized portrait. King Victor Emmanuel has been appointed honorary Colonel of the 13th Regiment, one of the oldest in the Austrian Army. His Majesty has bestowed many decorations upon the officers who took part in a review given in his honour on Saturday morning.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Berlin on Monday afternoon, and was received at the station by the Emperor William, the Prince Imperial of Germany, Prince Charles and Prince Frederick Charles, Field Marshals Wrangel and von Moltke, General (now Field Marshal) von Manteuffel, and other superior officers. The Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel visited the Opera House incognito, on Monday evening, and took their seats in a side box. Immediately, however, on their appearance the whole house rose and warmly cheered their

Majesties, a demonstration of quite an unprecedented character in Berlin. The King stepped forward to the front of the box and bowed several times in acknowledgment. King Victor Emmanuel devoted his first morning in Berlin to a general inspection of the town, ending with a visit to the famous Zoological Gardens and the recently-inaugurated Column of Victory. In the afternoon he visited the Crown Princess and then held a diplomatic reception. At night a state banquet was given in his honour, in the White Saloon of the Royal Palace, covers being laid for 250. On Wednesday morning his Majesty visited the Aquarium and the Townhall, and then left for Potsdam, where there was a grand military parade. The Emperor was attended by his three distinguished Marshals—Von Wrangel, Moltke, and Manteuffel. Princess Victoria appeared in the uniform of her own regiment of hussars. In the afternoon the King visited the Royal gardens and palace, and afterwards was entertained at dinner by the Crown Prince. Besides their Majesties and the Royal family, there were present several Field-M Marshals and Generals, as well as Count Launay and Count Usedom. A ballet performance succeeded the dinner, and on entering the theatre where it was held the King of Italy led in the Crown Princess, who sat on the left of the Emperor, with the King at her right. At ten p.m. the King drove back to Berlin, where he was very warmly received by a numerous crowd. The Emperor has conferred the proprietorship of a cavalry regiment upon the King of Italy.

With respect to the political aspect of the Royal visit, it is asserted that no treaty has been signed, but that Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy are perfectly agreed on all the most important questions, and especially with regard to Ultramontane menaces.

AMERICA.

There has been a monetary crisis in the States. Last week New York, Washington, and Philadelphia passed through three days of financial distress, the news of each day being increasingly grave. The commencement was made on Thursday by the suspension of the great banking firm of Jay Cooke and Co., the suspension of the first national bank in Washington, which was in intimate association with them, and a run upon the national banks of Washington and Philadelphia. This was followed on Friday by the suspension of another private banking firm—Messrs. Fisk and Hatch—and fourteen other failures were also reported, while the excitement in New York increased. In the evening there was apparently an abatement of the disease, partly due perhaps to the announcement that one of the usual financial sedatives in the power of the American Government was about to be adopted—namely, the purchase of ten million dollars of Government bonds, which is tantamount to the supply of the American money market with so much new money. But the diminution of the excitement appears only to have lasted till noon on Saturday. By that time two suspensions had been announced which renewed the panic—that of the Union Trust Company, "in consequence of the discovery of defalcations by the secretary," and that of the Commonwealth Bank. The formidable step of closing the Stock Exchange to enable the members to settle their accounts had also been taken. In the afternoon the pressure at the banks and in commercial circles is reported to have become "intense;" while a third suspension for the day—that of the National Trust Company—had been announced, and two other concerns had been thrown out of the Clearing House. The Gold Clearing House had also suspended its functions and returned the cheques and memoranda to the respective owners to settle as best as they could. On Monday it was officially announced that the Government had decided to buy an unlimited amount of Five-Twenty Bonds at par in gold. The Stock Exchange was closed until further orders, and a general feeling of depression prevailed. A telegram from New York, dated Tuesday, ten a.m., reported that the commercial crisis had terminated, and at a somewhat later hour on that day a despatch was issued informing the world that at the reopening of the Gold Exchange the President had congratulated the members upon the improved position of affairs. The latter telegram did not reach Europe until Wednesday, and it was speedily followed by others which tended to throw grave doubts upon the hopeful statement it contained. The Stock Exchange remains closed sine die, produce is being kept out of the markets, a desponding feeling prevails, and distrust is gradually spreading through the whole country. In the south the pressure on the banks is severe, and several of them are reported to have suspended payment. The western banks are reported to be firm, but further suspensions have occurred in the south. Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. have suspended payment, although their assets are said to be in excess of liabilities.

A proclamation of President Grant announces the abolition of the discriminating duty on goods imported in French vessels.

The Agricultural Department at Washington announces that in an average of ninety-five districts in the United States the wheat crop in quantity is equal and in quality superior to that of 1872.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has opened a subscription for a national loan of 38,000 contos reis for the purpose of consolidating the internal floating debt. The loan is issued at 43½, and the subscriptions are to be paid in six instalments. The obligations will bear interest from July 1, 1874. All the Portuguese banks are contractors of the loan, and have engaged to place 14,000 contos reis of the above amount.

HOLLAND.

In a sitting of the First Chamber the Minister of Justice has announced that in view of the repeated wishes of the King, and in consequence of the attempt to form a new Cabinet having failed, the Ministry will remain in office. In accepting its renewed lease of office the Ministry announces that it intends to govern with a fixed policy. Its measure for the reform of the electoral census will be proceeded with, and bills will be introduced for judicial reform and national defence.

The Budget for 1874 has been laid before the Parliament. It shows a surplus of 400,000 fl., and the deficits of former years are almost entirely covered.

MOROCCO.

From Tangiers it is announced that the Emperor Sidi Muley Mohammed is dead, and that his son has been proclaimed his successor. The late Emperor obtained possession of the throne, after a short contest with his immediate relatives, in September, 1859. He was soon involved in a war with Spain, which was concluded by the treaty of Morocco in April, 1860, when he bound himself to discharge an indemnity, and surrendered Tetuan as a security.

PERSIA.

After an absence of about four months, the Shah has returned to his capital. On Tuesday he entered Teheran, accompanied by an immense procession. The roads were lined with the population of the capital, and great demonstrations of loyalty were made. On the previous day his Majesty was met

at Kand by the Princes and Ministers who had remained at Teheran during his absence. He explained to them that one of the objects of his visit to Europe had been to study its institutions, with a view to the introduction of a better system of government into Persia. Those Ministers who had signed the petition for the dismissal of the Grand Vizier received a severe reprimand. The Shah gave audience, on Wednesday, to the representatives of foreign Powers, and expressed to them the gratification he had derived from his tour in Europe.

Explanations of the peculiar crisis in the Shah's Government have been telegraphed from Resht. They indicate that the fall of the Grand Vizier was caused by a powerful conspiracy among the princes, priests, and courtiers, which is suspected to have found countenance in the harem. The Shah for a long while resisted the demands of the conspirators, but was prevailed on by the Grand Vizier to accept his resignation and to send him to Koom. His enemies having given out that he went to Koom as a prisoner, the Shah apprehended treachery and transferred him to the government of Resht. There is some hope entertained of his being reinstated.

RUSSIA.

The Czar left Livadia on Tuesday for a brief visit to Sebastopol. Intelligence from Khiva announces that General Kaufmann has permitted the Turcomans to settle in the districts previously occupied by them. He imposed upon them a contribution of 31,000 roubles, but as they had only paid one third of that amount at the appointed time he prolonged the term of payment, at the same time detaining twenty-six leading Turcomans as hostages. As the Turcomans had since preserved a peaceful attitude, General Kaufmann determined that orders for the return home of the Orenburg and Mangyschlag detachments might be issued.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet on Oct. 23. At a sitting of the Royal Commission at Ottawa, appointed to inquire into the Pacific Railway scandal, Mr. Longevin, the Minister of Public Works, admitted that he had received 32,000 dols. from Sir Hugh Allen, at the request of Sir George Cartier, during the late elections, but declared that the amount was given subject to no conditions. At another meeting Sir Hugh Allen admitted that he had paid 180,000 dols. to the Ministers and their supporters for election purposes, but asserted that his only object was to promote the policy of the Government. Elections for the Dominion Parliament have been completed in Prince Edward Island. The new members are pretty equally divided between the Government and the Opposition.

INDIA.

The *Times* publishes the following items of news from its correspondent at Calcutta:—"The head-quarters of the Kashgar mission leaves Ladak soon, crossing the Karakorum mountains by the summer route. Three hundred mules carry thirteen tons. The advanced party are in Changchenmo Pass. Eighty mules carry six tons. The Bengal Government have ordered a reform in marine surveys. Some coolie ships have returned unseaworthy. The Indus, with 418 coolies, has been lost. Since January last year 17,178 coolies have departed for the colonies and Mauritius. An enthusiastic meeting has been held of the Bengalees in town, who have established a society for suppressing public obscenity. The Kashgar Envoy is elated at the success of the Constantinople mission, which he declares is greatly due to the British Minister. Two other men have been killed by the idol car in Madura. The Bengal Government have finally ordered the magistrates to prevent danger to life from the cars of Juggernaut, but not themselves to undertake mechanical arrangements for safe dragging. The Roorkee camp of exercise has 6000 men and six guns under General Bright. A bill has been introduced suspending suits by the Nawab Nizam's creditors. It treats the Nawab as a minor, and vests his property in the Government, who pay the debts incurred solely for personal pleasures. The Sirdar of Sanjoo and some Yarkund officers have arrived at Shidoola with a firman from the Atalik, ordering an honourable reception to Mr. Forsyth's mission."

AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Budget has been submitted to the Legislative Assembly, and is considered satisfactory. It is estimated that there will be a sum of £50,000 available for promoting immigration during 1874.

Vessels from French ports for Sicily are required to undergo five days' quarantine on reaching their destination.

A fire is reported in the European quarter at Smyrna, the damage done by which is estimated at £60,000.

A telegram from the steamer Seine states that the Brazilian cable has been picked up and spliced. The paying out will be resumed to Madeira.

It is notified in the *Gazette* of last night that the Queen has appointed Mr. George Hutchinson to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Settlement of Lagos.

The *Moniteur Universel* says that Prince Mohammed Housayoun Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sahib, has been condemned in the Indian courts to imprisonment for perjury.

The reigning Prince of Montenegro, Nicholas I., Petrovich Nyegosh, has arrived in Paris. His Highness is thirty-two years of age, and speaks French perfectly.

The famous onyx vase, called the Vase of Mantole, has at last been found in the treasure-chest of the late Duke of Brunswick. It was inclosed in another vase of gilt metal.

A telegram from Montevideo announces that an attempt has been made to assassinate Colonel Sarmiento, the President of the Argentine Confederation, who, however, escaped unhurt.

An Admiralty circular has been issued forbidding the solemnisation of marriages on board ships on foreign stations by the commanding officer, such marriages being invalid.

The Servian Government, being dissatisfied with the tenders it has received for railway construction, contemplates executing the work under its own supervision. A loan will be the preliminary step.

The property destroyed in the fire which broke out in Havannah on the 6th inst. is estimated at from three to eight million dollars; and 2500 people were temporarily deprived of shelter by the disaster. Subscriptions have been started for the relief of the sufferers.

In exploring the great Brazilian coal-fields in the neighbourhood of San Jeronimo two more splendid seams have been discovered. The Imperial Brazilian Collieries Company, which holds the concession, has opened a railway from its present pits to the coast.

The American papers mention that a Jeddo publisher has brought out a "Life of Washington" in forty-four volumes, printed in Japanese characters, and profusely illustrated. The Father of his country is represented in the clothes of the present day, wears a moustache, carries a cane, and is accompanied by a Skye terrier.

The King and Queen of Belgium have proceeded with their family to Biarritz. They intend to make a stay of three weeks.

A Berlin telegram states that the Emperor William has recognised Dr. Reinkens as a Catholic Bishop.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has notified to the district governors that the elections for the new Diet will take place in the latter half of October.

The International Congress of Agriculturists and Forest Cultivators was opened at Vienna yesterday week. About 300 persons were present. The Congress was opened by the Minister of Agriculture, Chevalier de Chlumetzky.

The Governor of Cologne, General von Bothmer, died on the 23rd inst. Signor Guerrazzi, the Italian politician and litterateur, is dead. Professor Donati, Director of the Observatory at Florence, died recently at Vienna of cholera.

Prince Frederick, the late Elector of Hesse, has recognised the annexation of that duchy to Prussia, and renounced all his rights and personal property, in consideration of an annual payment by the Prussian Government of 200,000 thalers.

It seems that the projected balloon voyage from New York to Europe is not now likely to take place. An attempt was made to inflate the balloon on the 10th, but it failed, owing to a high wind. The attempt was renewed on the 12th, but a rent appeared, and the operation was abandoned.

Wednesday's mail from the Cape announces a continuance of commercial and financial prosperity. Telegraphic enterprise is particularly active. Negotiations are proceeding for extending the land line from Colesberg to the diamond-fields, and a contract has been signed for a cable from Natal to Aden.

It is reported by a telegram from Singapore, received at the Admiralty, that the boats of her Majesty's ship Midge have been attacked by pirates near Penang, two of her sub-lieutenants being dangerously wounded. The Thalia left Singapore for Penang, in the hope of coming up with the pirates. She has captured one of the pirates' strongholds.

Several of the French journals are complaining about the immense exportation of fruits and vegetables to England, and declare that not only does this raise the price of garden produce at home, but that the English take the best of everything. It is calculated that nearly a hundred million pounds weight of fruit has been sent to England this year as against fourteen million pounds weight exported in 1860.

A pilgrimage to Jerusalem is being organised under the auspices of the Archbishop of Paris. The pilgrims will leave Marseilles, about the middle of October, on one of the steamers of the Messageries, and, after stopping a few days at Alexandria, will visit the works at the Isthmus of Suez, and then proceed to Jerusalem. Excursions will afterwards be made to Bethlehem, Jericho, Jordan, the Dead Sea, Mount Carmel, Saint Jean-d'Acre, Beyrout, and other places. The return journey will be effected by Smyrna, Athens, Sicily, and Marseilles. The duration will be two months and a half.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armstrong, John Hopkins, to be Vicar of Staines.
Barnwell, Charles Edward Benedict, Curate of Calne, Wilts.
Clayforth, Henry, Vicar of Feliskirk, York.
Darby, John Clerc Scott, Rector of Machen, Monmouthshire.
Darbyshire, John, Perpetual Curate of Dyer's Hill, Sheffield.
David, E. M., Curate of Barwell.
Davies, J. H., Rector of St. Mary's, Huntingdon.
Druitt, Charles, Curate of Holy Trinity, Weymouth, Dorset.
Ellis, John, Curate of Heytesbury, Wilts.
Evans, Charles, Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Gott, J., Incumbent of Bramley, Leeds; Vicar of Great Yarmouth.
Hart, P. H., Vicar of Salesbury, Lancashire.
Haslam, George, Perpetual Curate of Broomfleet.
Henley, A., Rector of Cotgrave, Notts.
Hughes, William Lloyd, District Chaplain of St. Mary, Sculcoates, Hull.
Hunter, H., Vicar of Griston, Norfolk.
Little, T. G., Rector of Hutton Bushell, Yorkshire.
Ross, W. M., Curate of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
Sandilands, J. P., Vicar of Brigstock-cum-Stanton, Northamptonshire.
Shepherd, R., Incumbent of Heaton Moor, Lancashire.
Trower, J., Senior Curate of the parish church of Doncaster.
Urquhart, E. W., Vicar of King's Sutton, Northants.
Wall, W. A., Curate of Cirencester.
Wright, C. E., Perpetual Curate of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-st.
Wyatt, F. J., Rector of St. George's Cathedral, Demerara.

Professor Sullivan has been appointed President of the Queen's College, Cork.

Mrs. Rowley Conway has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Dyserth.

Mr. W. Laslett, M.P., has given £500 towards the expense of a rectory at Hinton, near Evesham.

The Oxford diocesan conference will begin its sittings in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Oct. 1.

Occasion was taken of a harvest thanksgiving at Preston St. Mary, Suffolk, to open a new organ given by the Rector.

An ordination for Worcester diocese was held in the Church of St. Michael, Coventry, on Sunday, the Bishop preaching in the evening.

The Bishop of Exeter passed three days at the Scilly Islands last week on a confirmation tour, the Admiralty yacht being placed at his disposal.

Preparations for the forthcoming congress of the Established Church are progressing. It will be held at Bath, and extend from Oct. 7 to Oct. 10.

Sir Hedworth Williamson laid, last week, the foundation-stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. Mark, at South Shields, with full Masonic honours.

Last week the parish church of Lund was reopened after restoration, and on Sunday the sermon was preached by the twin-brother of the Rector, the Rev. E. Moore, who is in his eighty-third year.

Two new statues, the gifts of private munificence, have been fixed in the west front of Salisbury Cathedral. One of these bears the name of St. Remigius, Bishop of Rheims in the sixth century, who baptized Clovis.

The annual gathering of the charity children of London at St. Paul's Cathedral is appointed to take place on Thursday, Oct. 9. There will be a full choral service, and the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has consecrated a church, dedicated to St. Andrew, at West Walcot. Sir Gilbert Scott was the architect. The cost already has been £14,000, and £2000 more is required for further embellishment.

On Sunday the parish church of Croydon was densely crowded during the ordination service, celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were eighteen candidates—all of them University men save two, who go abroad as missionaries.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of England College about to be erected at Knutsford, and of a chapel in connection with that college, were laid on Wednesday, by Lord de Tabley and the Bishop of Chester respectively, in the presence of a large assembly. A luncheon, attended by 400 ladies and gentlemen, was spread in a large tent on the grounds, and at its conclusion speeches were delivered by the Bishop of Chester, Lord de Tabley, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart., Colonel Egerton Leigh, M.P., and the Rev. W. M. Hatch, the Principal of the college.

On Thursday a fine east window by Wailes, in the Ahoghill parish church, as a memorial of the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Lee, formerly Incumbent of the parish, and now secretary of the Church Defence Association, was uncovered in the presence of a large congregation.—A handsome east window, by Hardman, costing £200, intended as a memorial of the Rev. Warren B. Hastings, M.A., the late Rector of the parish, has been placed in the church at Ludford, Lincolnshire. The central subject of the window is the Crucifixion.—At a cost of £1000 or £1500 a very fine "Jesse" window has been placed at the west end of Doncaster parish church, by Sir Isaac Morley, of Beechfield, to the memory of his deceased wife.

FINE ARTS.

We understand that Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Shadow of Death," upon which the artist has been engaged during the last four years, three of which were spent in Jerusalem, is to be exhibited towards the end of next month at the New British Institution Gallery, 39B, Old Bond-street. Report speaks of the work as the largest and by far the most remarkable which the distinguished artist has hitherto produced. An engraving of the picture is to be published by Messrs. Agnew.

The famous convent of S. Francesco, at Assisi, which contains quite a museum of early Italian mural painting, is about to be carefully restored, under the direction of Signor Cavalcaselle. All the altars and other woodwork, which conceal many portions of the important frescoes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, will be removed. We hear also, but with some alarm—for the danger of such an operation is always great, and the wisdom of attempting it very questionable—that the frescoes themselves are to be restored and "refreshed." The work could, however, not possibly be placed under direction more trustworthy than that of Signor Cavalcaselle.

To the list of lately-deceased foreign artists recently given we have to add the names of two distinguished sculptors—J. P. Molin, of Sweden, and Rinaldo Rinaldi, of Italy. The "Wrestlers" of the former, representing two men bound together at the waist, and each armed with knives, struggling together in a duel to the death, after the old Scandinavian fashion, formed a leading attraction of the International Exhibition of 1862, and is, indeed, one of the most remarkable sculptures of modern times. Signor Rinaldi was a close follower of Canova, and some of his works enjoy considerable popularity.

Mr. Stephen Thompson is preparing for publication a series of photographs of the more important works of art comprised in the Castellani Collection, acquired by the British Museum.

Lieutenant Conder has forwarded to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund a report presenting the exact state of the ruins of Baalbec, and indicating by exact measurements and other particulars the imminent peril in which some of the finest sculptured portions now are.

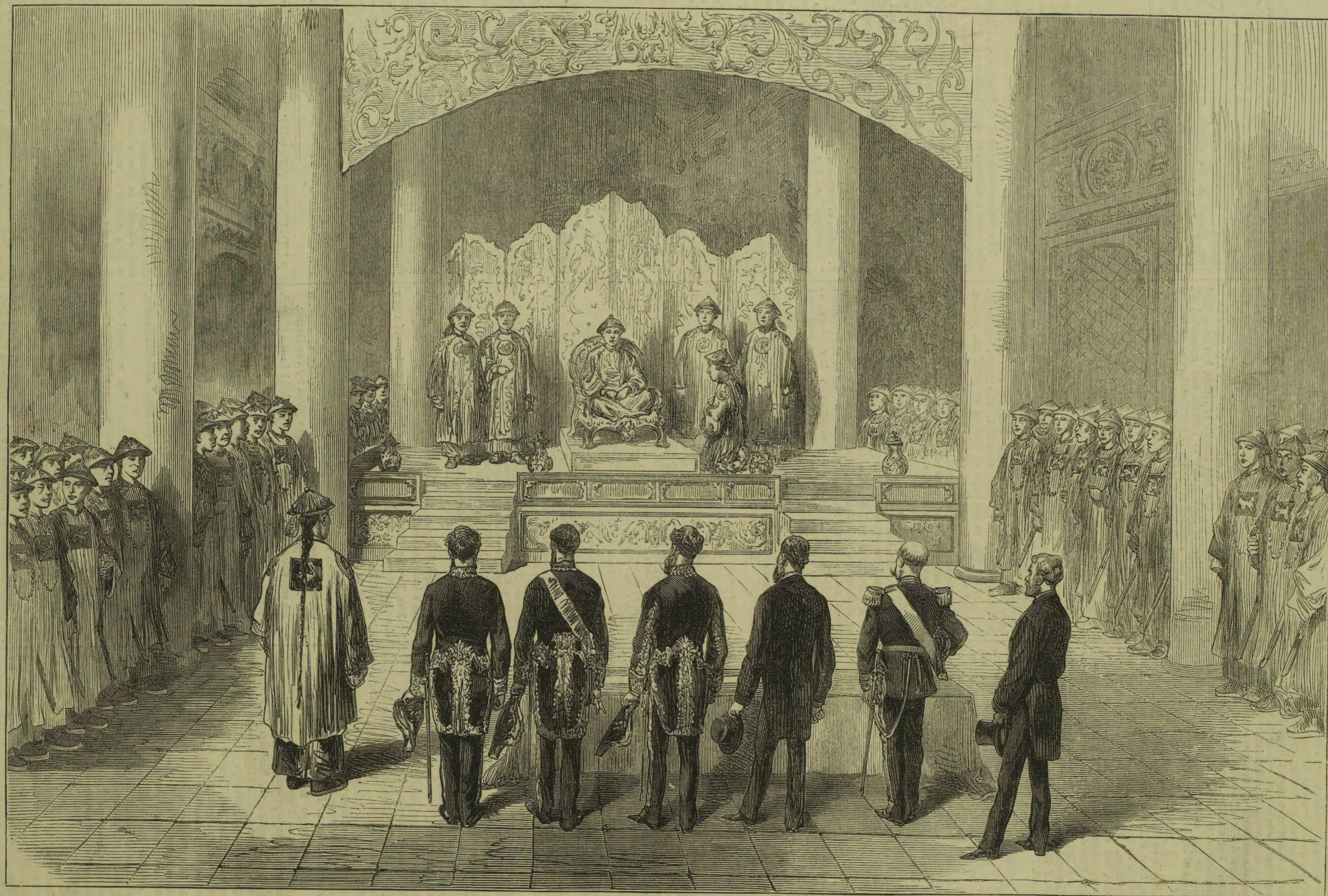
Two years back the Comtesse de Caen bequeathed to the Institut de France a number of objets d'art, for the most part of great value, and, as a whole, forming an important collection. The Institut has decided to appropriate the western pavilion of the Palais Mazarin to the reception of this collection, and the new museum will shortly be opened.

A monument to Michael Angelo is to be erected at Florence. It will consist of a group in bronze cast from works by the master himself. In the centre will be placed the David, and at the four angles the Crépusecule, Aurora, Day, and Night, from the sacristy of S. Lorenzo. The four last statues are already cast.

A religious contemporary says:—"Surely there is something very like impiety in the erection of a window to the memory of William Wallace at Paisley, in which he is represented as Samson after his conflict with the Philistines, uttering thanks to the God of Battles—'Thou hast given this great deliverance into the hand of Thy servant.' We do not remember to have seen many examples of this kind of histrionic monument out of Scotland. In Glasgow Cathedral Edward Irving's window represents him as St. John the Baptist. In Westminster Abbey, by a kind of reverse process, Gideon, David, Joshua, and other Israelites are represented as mediæval knights, and a brass on the floor of the north aisle puts a half-pay colonel and his widow into plate armour and a wimple."

AUDIENCE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

We published the other day an Engraving of the Portrait, by a Chinese artist, of the young Emperor of China, seated in full attire of state, as he is supposed to appear when giving audience to those privileged with access to his presence. We then gave some account of the difficulties that so long hindered his Majesty from receiving the Foreign Envoys resident at Peking, and of the manner in which this question has been practically settled. We are now favoured by the Foreign Office with permission to engrave a drawing by Mr. Malet, Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, which shows the actual reception of the foreign representatives by the Emperor, on June 29, at nine o'clock in the morning. The moment represented in this sketch is when the Prince of Kung announced to the Emperor that letters from the Sovereigns of different States had been laid before him. These letters were placed on the long table in front of the Ministers. The Emperor wore no ornament of any description; his dress was of lilac gauze. The Princes had gold dragons worked on the round tabards they wore on their backs, chests, and shoulders. The civil mandarins had storks embroidered on the square tabards, and the military mandarins had leopards; the mandarins, both to the right and left, wore their swords at their sides. The central figure of the five diplomatic representatives, whose backs only are shown in this drawing, is Mr. Wade, C.B., the Envoy of her Majesty Queen Victoria. On his right hand are Governor Low, the United States Minister, and General Vlangaly, the Russian Ambassador, behind whom stands Herr Bismark, Interpreter to the Prussian or German Legation. On the left hand of Mr. Wade are the French Minister, M. de Geofroy, and Mr. Ferguson, the representative of Holland. The Chinese official personage who stands a little in advance of this group to their left is their Grand Secretary of State; the kneeling figure near the Emperor, on the raised floor, is the Prince of Kung; and four other Princes stand behind the Imperial throne.



RECEPTION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND CONSULS BY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AT PEKIN.



"IMOGEN," BY MISS LOUISA STARR.

FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"IMOGEN."

The innovation made in recent years at the schools of the Royal Academy, whereby female students were admitted and allowed to compete, has already borne good fruit. More than one female student has carried off the first prize in the biennial, as well as minor prizes in the ordinary annual competitions; and it is constantly seen that a number of young ladies are becoming fully qualified to support themselves by the professional practice of art. The career of these female artists, especially that of Miss Louisa Starr, who greatly distinguished herself by the picture with which she won the gold medal four or five years ago, has been and will be regarded with interest. The works she has since exhibited, comprising various subject-pictures and portraits, have been marked by conspicuous ability, and her two contributions to the exhibition at Burlington House, lately closed, evince steady and very promising progress. One of these—a large, finely-conceived and excellently-painted picture—illustrates De La Motte Fouque's story of "Sintram": his visit to his mother in the convent. The other we now engrave. "Imogen" is naturally one of Shakespeare's heroines most likely to attract a female pencil; not the less, perhaps, when she is disguised as a boy, and particularly when she draws her sword with an assumption of courage before venturing into the cave. The situation represented will be familiar to every reader of "Cymbeline." The famished wanderer in search of her banished husband is taking the food she finds within the cave. The sword which she drew on entering, with the womanly reflection—

If mine enemy!

But fear the sword like me, he'll scarcely look on't,

is placed before her. While she is so making herself at home Belisarius comes to the mouth of the cave, and, despoiling this new occupant of their refuge, exclaims to Guiderius and Arviragus, the King's stolen sons and her own brothers (as she afterwards discovers):—

Stay; come not in:
But that it eats our victuals, I should think
Here were a fairy.
By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon! Behold divineness
No elder than a boy!

MUSIC.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre are running a successful career, large audiences being nightly attracted by the constant succession of variety offered by the programmes. The capital orchestra of a hundred performers over which M. Rivière presides gives overtures, symphonies, and operatic selections with great effect; and vocal and instrumental solos are contributed by artists of eminence. Classical and popular nights, ranging from oratorios to ballads, are alternated in a way to satisfy all tastes. On Monday Mlle. Marini (a sister of Madame Sinico) made a successful début, having been encored in Meyerbeer's "Roberto, O tu che adoro," for which the singer substituted the Page's song, "Saper vorreste," from "Un Ballo in Maschera." The piquant dance-music of Herr Gungl, directed by himself, still forms an attractive feature of the programmes; another specialty being the cornet-playing of Mr. Levy. The arrangements for this week included miscellaneous selections on Monday and to-night (Saturday), a second Wagner night on Tuesday, a Mendelssohn night on Wednesday, English ballads on Thursday, and Handel's "Samson" on Friday. The classical selections are conducted by Mr. Barnby, and the oratorios by Mr. W. Carter. On Saturday next Mlle. Carlotta Patti (sister of Madame Adelina Patti) is to make her first appearance. M. Rivière's concerts are pleasantly filling up the interval between the cessation of the summer season and the inauguration of winter music in London.

The afternoon orchestral concerts in association with the International Exhibition, at the Royal Albert Hall, are maintained with unabated spirit. Classical symphonies and overtures and instrumental and vocal solos are given, under the direction of Mr. Barnby. These performances will, as originally announced, cease next month, with the close of the Exhibition.

The annual autumn concert of the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society took place at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, when Mr. John Hullah conducted, and Mr. E. J. Hopkins presided at the organ.

The Royal Academy of Music (in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square) opened on Monday for the Michaelmas term. On the same day the competition for the Welsh Choral Union scholarship took place. There were five competitors, and the successful candidate was Miss Mary Davies, daughter of Mr. William Davies, the Welsh sculptor.

The eighteenth series of the autumn and winter concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin on Saturday next.

The Monday Popular Concerts will enter on their sixteenth season on Nov. 10, and will continue until March 16. Besides the evening concerts, sixteen Saturday morning performances will be given, commencing on Nov. 15. Most of the eminent instrumentalists who have been long identified with these concerts will be heard again, including Herr Joachim, Madame Norman-Néruda, M. Sainton, Herr Straus, Signor Piatti, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, Madame Schumann, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Dr. Hans von Bülow, whose first visit took place last spring, will also reappear, and other well-known pianists are engaged. The list of vocalists includes the names of Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley.

The detailed programme of the approaching Bristol Festival has just been issued. The performances will take place in the Colston Hall, commencing at one o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 21, with "The Creation," the oratorio announced for the following day being "Elijah," that for Thursday being Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new work, "St. John the Baptist," to be given for the first time; "The Messiah" being reserved for Friday, as the usual festival climax. Miscellaneous evening concerts will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The orchestra will consist of about eighty performers, almost entirely members of Mr. Hallé's band. That eminent pianist will conduct, and will also play solos at the evening concerts. The solo vocalists will be Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Otto Alvsleben, and Patey, Misses Julia Wigan and Enriquez; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The choruses will be sung by the members of the Bristol Festival choir. The proceeds of the performances are to be appropriated to the aid of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol General Hospital, and other local charities. A long list of vice-presidents is headed with the name of the Duke of Beaufort as president, and a list of guarantors nearly as long ensures the carrying out of the financial part of the scheme, the success of which will doubtless result in the periodical recurrence of the Bristol Festival.

Since the close of the Festival of the Three Choirs, held recently at Hereford, further donations towards the fund for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans have been received, including £20 from the Earl of Powis, and £24 9s., the dividend accruing from the Gloucester invested surplus,

making a total of £1007 9s. 6d. This sum goes without deduction to the charity, and is not liable to the expenses of the festival. It is anticipated that there will be a surplus on the receipts for tickets, which will add something further to the sum already realised for the charity.

THEATRES.

The present is a week of theatrical revivals, each of more or less importance, and all successful. We give the first place to the national theatre, Drury Lane, which opened on Saturday with Mr. Halliday's rifacimento of Shakspeare's marvellous tragedy, "Antony and Cleopatra." Mr. Chatterton's manifesto had for some weeks formed a striking portion of our mural literature previous to the projected performance, and doubtless had been well considered by habitual playgoers; at any rate, the house was well filled on the occasion. The interior of the theatre has been refreshed and in part re-embellished, and altogether sets forth a brilliant appearance, the credit of which is due to Mr. Marsh Nelson and Madame Jullien. Mr. Halliday has rearranged and reduced the text of the drama, but, it is understood, has refrained from adding to it, and has done his work judiciously and well. He has divided the play according to the places in which the action occurs. The first, third, and fourth acts are devoted to Egypt, the second to Rome, and this disposition of the scenes has a manifest convenience for the modern playgoer, and at any rate facilitates the spectacular representation of the dramatic history. The episode of Pompey is entirely eliminated, and thus an historical portrait is omitted from the gallery. The latest performances of this magnificent tragedy, as given by Mr. Phelps and Miss Glyn, were free from this inconvenience, and we cannot but suffer with regret the mutilation of a classic and colossal work. Whether the popularity of the work will be increased by the wrong so far done to it we cannot pretend to say; but the critic, to whom every line of the poet is dear, will decidedly object to every alteration.

The play now opens with the entrance of Cleopatra, the scene being a chamber of that great queen's palace in Alexandria, where, too, an Egyptian dance is introduced with characteristic effect. The scene is of so striking a nature that Mr. Beverly was enthusiastically called for by the audience, an honour also repeated in his favour at the conclusion of the act, which closed with the exhibition of her Majesty's state barge afterwards described by Enobarbus, in which Antony and Cleopatra depart together for the coast. There the stage-architect and poet are brought into competition, and the rivalry of the cognate arts gives birth to a picture worthy of the Shakspearean text. We may here state that the part of Antony is energetically sustained by Mr. Anderson, and that of Enobarbus by Mr. Ryder, whose delivery of the famous description extorted plaudits from the house. Of the merit of their impersonations no doubt will be entertained. Both of them were rugged and manly assumptions, and highly characteristic withal. The part of Cleopatra was intrusted to a young actress, Miss Wallis, who made her mark not long ago at the Queen's, but who is yet scarcely robust enough or old enough for a rôle so weighty and various as that of the Egyptian Queen. Her performance, however, was highly meritorious, though not so smooth and easy as it might have been, had her physique been more powerful. There was in parts a strain upon her powers and an effort which showed too much that the young artist was acting, and not trusting to natural impulse. We missed, too, many of the points to which we have been accustomed; but for this the new arrangement of the scenes is partly responsible, and, owing to the same cause, we were treated to new effects, suggested by the adaptation. It may seem a slight thing whether a scene commences with a discovery or an entrance, but frequently it is a matter of great importance, in an artistic point of view. The former gives occasion for a quiet beginning, and a gradually working up of a climax, a process which commends itself to the judicious auditor by a graduated sense of beauty, which is inconsistent with the treatment insisted on by the latter. There was, accordingly, a want of repose in the general style of Miss Wallis's performance, which it will be well for her to cultivate. We have mentioned the spectacle at the close of the first act; the second concludes with another scarcely so legitimate. The scene is in Rome, and a festival is supposed to take place in honour of the wedding of Antony and Octavia, in which we are treated with four processions, and a new song, the music composed by Mr. W. C. Levey, words from Shakespeare, sung by Miss Banks and a choir of thirty boys, which was honoured with an encore, and followed by a ballet, called the path of flowers, the principal dancer being Mlle. A. Gedda. We venture to hope that in these days of spiritualism the shade of the Bard of Avon was not present to witness these proceedings, that pay so little respect to the gorgeous poetry which they interrupt and show a disposition to substitute. The third act concludes with the naval battle between the Romans and the Egyptians, in which the latter were defeated. The third act gives us the deaths of Antony and Cleopatra—the first very touchingly rendered; the second spoiled by theatrical affectations necessitated by new stage arrangements. We have stated incidentally our opinion of the acting; but we must not omit notice of Mr. Henry Sinclair's Octavius Caesar, which, brief as the part is, becomes, owing to its excellent sustinment, quite a feature of the performance. Mr. Howard Russell's Eros, too, merits especial commendation. The small parts of Charmian and Iris were decidedly well supported by Miss Edith Stuart and Miss Melville. Altogether, the performance and its appointments were worthy of the stage of the national theatre. The scenery, by Mr. Beverly, is as magnificent as it is new; nor can there be a doubt the whole is deserving of public patronage.

The tragedy was preceded by a new farce, entitled "Nobody in London," the action of which is indescribable. Nobody is a personage, represented by Mr. Fred Evans, with vivacity and pantomimic trickeries. Mr. Brittain Wright, also, as Sam Skid, a waiter out for a holiday, and assuming the parts of a swell and a dustman alternately, was very amusing. Then there were Miss Harriet Coveney and Miss Hudspeth, who did duty for a young milliner, an old lady, a servant-of-all-work, and a boy in buttons. This eccentric piece is the composition of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and exhibits much of the various talents by which he is distinguished. Another farce succeeded the Shakspearean drama, called "The Straight Tip," in which Mr. Brittain Wright and Miss Charlotte Saunders are called into requisition. Both ventures were attended with complete success.

The next theatrical revival was at the Charing-Cross Theatre, and consisted of Garrick's "Irish Belle" and Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough." In the latter Mr. W. H. Stephens appeared as Lord Foppington, Mr. J. H. Allen as Young Fashion, and Mr. Arthur Wood as Lory, the "tiger" and confidant of the noble spendthrift. At the Prince of Wales's Theatre, the drama of "School," by the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, was likewise revived on Saturday, and, being excellently cast, met with entire success. At the Marylebone the famous "Tom and Jerry" of the late Mr. Moncrieff has also been revived.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

At the opening of the case yesterday week, Mr. Hawkins brought under the notice of the Court an article commenting upon the case which had appeared in the *Cheltenham Chronicle*. The Lord Chief Justice declared the article to be a gross contempt of Court, and ordered the publisher, a Mr. Cochrane, to appear in the court on Monday. Trumpet-Major Leesware was cross-examined as to Roger's appearance, the questions put to him constituting a course of physiognomy. Benjamin Broadhurst deposed that he recognised in the defendant Roger's features and his walk, which convinced him independently of conversation. Mrs. Leesware swore that defendant had Roger's mouth exactly, and his hair, but a little more curly. Joseph Brittlebank, who had occasionally drilled with Roger, was convinced by defendant's voice, though he could not detect the original French accent. During the discussion about the admissibility of letters and telegrams respecting Lady Doughty's cross-examination, by which Dr. Kenealy wish to prove malafides against the prosecution, the learned counsel was very pointedly accused by the Lord Chief Justice of having more than once treated him with marked disrespect.

On Monday the proceedings were diversified by the appearance, in obedience to the order of the Court, of Mr. Henry James Cochrane, the proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, to answer for contempt of Court in an article in that paper commenting on the trial. He was fined £150; and the Lord Chief Justice said in all future cases imprisonment would be added. Dr. Kenealy complained of the style in which the *Times* reported the proceedings. But the Lord Chief Justice said he had seen a marked improvement in the reporting since he made some remarks on the subject some days ago, and it was rather late to bring the matter up now. The first witness was Mr. Anthony Biddulph, a cousin of Roger, who had spent a fortnight at Bath with him, and who identified the defendant from his remembering how they used to amuse themselves at Bath. Two or three other ex-Carabinieri swore to defendant being Roger, and to having waited for him outside Hales's house, once for fifteen minutes. William Bilby asserted that he had seen Miss Hales and Roger at the top of the avenue shaking hands.

Miss Braine was under examination all Tuesday morning. She described her first interview with the defendant at Croydon, the test questions she had put to him, and the personal peculiarities which reminded her of Roger. Mr. Hawkins cross-examined her as to whether she had altered her opinion of the defendant since she heard him in court state how he had acted towards his cousin and confess to having written a fictitious will. She answered, after much parleying, that of course she thought worse of him. In the afternoon William Bird, ex-Carabiniar, now timekeeper in a Glasgow warehouse, deposed to having, on a particular occasion, seen Roger bare-armed in his bed-room; there were, he said, no tattoo-marks on either arm.

Many witnesses, all of whom had been in the Carabinieri, and the wife of one of them, were examined on Wednesday and Thursday on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine has obtained at Guildhall a summons for libel against Mr. Fiske, the proprietor of the *Hornet*, the aggrieved party being Mr. Clement Scott, dramatic critic of the *Observer* and *Daily Telegraph*. In one of the libellous articles it was alleged that Mr. Scott, in criticising "Les Cent Vierges" for the *Observer*, had called it "popular," while in the *Telegraph* next day he treated it as "discreditabile."

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. E. H. Cadot and Johnston, commission agents, a firm of about three years' standing, "owing to unexpected losses and the prospect of further losses." The liabilities are reported to be about £24,000.—Exorbitant money-lending was exposed at Newport, Isle of Wight, in the matter of the bankruptcy of the Rev. Cornelius Wilson, Rector of Colbourne, whose liabilities were estimated at £30,000. The bankrupt had, it was said, recently borrowed £1200 in London, for which he paid interest at the rate of 60 per cent per annum.

The Central Criminal Court opened on Monday, with a calendar of sixty-three prisoners—fifty-four males and nine females. In the Diprose money-lending case an application to further postpone the trial was granted, in spite of a strong opposition raised for the defence.—Henry Williams, described as a tailor, was convicted of dealing in counterfeit half-crowns, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.—Arthur Field, the young letter-carrier who, on being charged with stealing a letter, urged in extenuation of his conduct that the Post Office could not expect to have honest servants at 17s. a week, was put on his trial on Tuesday, and, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Thomas Davis, a wireworker, aged twenty-three, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, of the manslaughter of his wife, at his lodgings, at Cross-street, Soho, by striking her on the head with a poker, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The Gaol Committee of Aldermen have determined to discharge the two warders of Newgate prison who were suspended on suspicion of having been concerned in a project for procuring the release of the four Americans convicted of the great forgeries on the Bank of England.

Mr. Joseph George Eley, a clerk in the Probate and Divorce Court, was convicted at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, of stealing money and stamps of the value of £27, the property of the Queen, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.—A summons against a cabman named William Edward Adolphus, who had refused to carry a passenger from the Cannon-street railway station unless he was paid about twice the legal fare, was dismissed, on the ground that a railway station is not a public place within the meaning of the Hackney Carriage Act.—A negro, who conceived it to be his mission to preach in Ludgate-circus, was ordered to Newgate that his mental condition might be inquired into.

William Daniel Moore, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Vyse and Son, warehousemen, of Wood-street, Cheap-side, was brought up at Guildhall, last Saturday, on the charge of embezzlement. On seeing the officer who had come to take him into custody, he swallowed a quantity of prussic acid, but an emetic was administered, with a successful result.

Ten persons, members of the Anti-Vaccination League, including Mr. John Proudman, the secretary, have been charged at Marylebone, at the instance of the Paddington board of guardians, with refusing to have their children vaccinated, and a penalty of 20s. and 2s. costs was imposed in each case.—Several publicans in the Marylebone police district have been summoned for allowing betting to be carried on in their houses. The charge was established against one of them, and a fine of 50s. was inflicted.—A rough-looking fellow, named William Caplin, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour, on Tuesday, for three separate assaults on policemen during a disturbance in Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove.

one of the down trains. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased was Stephen Coppard, formerly a draper in the village, but of late the manager of the Bell Inn, Uxbridge-road, Ealing. An inquest was held at Tempsford, on Monday, on the body of George Kefford, aged eleven. He was left in a field, close to the Great Northern Railway, on Friday week, to mind some sheep. About half-past eight o'clock in the morning he went with another boy to a level crossing near the Tempsford station. While they were looking at a luggage-train a passenger-train from St. Neot's came along at a great speed, and the deceased was caught by the buffer of the engine and killed. While some coal-waggons were being shunted, on Monday, near the coke depot of the North-Eastern Railway, near the Hartlepool station, John Wilson, a guard, was caught between the buffers of the moving coal-waggons and those of some others standing in the siding. He died four hours afterwards.—An express train from Berwick for the north, on Wednesday, rubbed shoulders with a waggon projecting on to the main line from a siding at Reston station. It was going at full speed when the collision occurred, and one side of the carriages was stripped from end to end of panels and footboards. Beyond the alarm no one was injured.

An inquest was held at Cambridge, on Monday evening, before Mr. Gotobed, the Coroner for the borough, on the body of Mr. Horace Moseley Moule, a Master of Arts of Queen's College, and assistant poor-law inspector for the district, who died on Sunday night from a self-inflicted wound in the throat. His brother, Mr. C. W. Moule, M.A., stated that the deceased had been ill, and had suffered for some time past from depression of mind. Years ago he had been in the habit of talking about suicide, but not of late. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity. The depression of the deceased is believed to have had its commencement in connection with his University career. He was reputed one of the best classics of his time in the University, and was expected to head the classical tripos; but he failed in his mathematical examination, and, according to the usage of the University at that period, was prevented from competing in classics, and this preyed upon his mind ever afterwards.—Another distressing occurrence took place at Cambridge on Saturday night. Mr. George Hemington Harris, an elderly gentleman, living lately at Torquay, arrived in Cambridge in the evening on a visit to his brother, Mr. Henry Hemington Harris, who is a magistrate for the borough, and who was ill. Mr. George Harris had hardly been in the house ten minutes when he fell down and died. He had been known to have been suffering from disease of the heart for some time.—An inquest was held on Monday night on the body of Benjamin Cartledge, a retired tradesman of independent means, who, on the 10th inst., while sitting on one of the seats in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, was seen to cut his throat with a razor. The medical witness was of opinion that his mind was affected through loss of rest, consequent on the pain from throat disease, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.—A mysterious discovery has been made near Brighton, the body of an elderly gentleman having been found partly embedded in the sands, with a mark on the temple such as would have ensued on a severe blow, and traces of blood on both hands. Death had evidently been recent; but there was nothing to show how it had been caused.—The dead body of Mr. Wm. Robert Clemow, late one of the proprietors of Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet-street, was on Monday found in the Thames, close to Blackwall Pier. The deceased had been missing from home for a week. He had for some time been under medical treatment. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."—A young man named Pearce, a die-sinker, who had been missing since Saturday, was found dead, on Tuesday, on the floor in his room in Rahere-street, Goswell-road, St. Luke's. He is supposed to have taken poison by mistake.—Last Saturday the body of Mrs. Mary Smith, a widow, 3, Haywood-place, Old Kent-road, was found floating in the Grand Surrey Canal, at Peckham.—William Peate, a tailor at Royston, fifty-seven years of age, has been found dead in his bed. There was no food in the house, and, according to the medical evidence, death was caused by starvation. Not less than £40 was, however, found in the man's possession.

A sham fight took place at Aldershot on Wednesday, at which the Duke of Cambridge was present.

Mr. Knight, the Presbyterian minister of Dundee, has at length been acquitted of the charge of heresy which was brought against him on account of his essay on "Prayer." A minority of the Presbytery, however, threaten to carry the matter to a higher court.

Mr. Buckmaster delivered the opening lecture of the session, last Saturday, at the St. Thomas Charterhouse School of Science. These classes, which are specially intended for teachers, have now more than 200 in attendance, and the tutorial appliances are being greatly increased.

The annual prize distribution at the West Buckland County School, North Devon, took place on Tuesday. At the dinner which followed there were present Earl Fortescue, who presided, the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, the Hon. T. C. Agar-Robartes, and the Rev. Prebendary Brereton.

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, at Canterbury, under the presidency of Mr. E. L. Pemberton, M.P., to promote a scheme for the construction of a railway from Canterbury to Herne Bay. It was stated that of £45,000 required for the line, three-fourths would be found by the contractors; and, on the motion of Mr. G. W. Miles, M.P., a resolution was unanimously adopted in support of the project.

The Duke of Marlborough has sent £120 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, being money paid by visitors for viewing Blenheim Palace and grounds. During this week the Countess of Wilton and other distinguished guests have been entertained at Blenheim. The fête for the benefit of the Great Western Widows' and Orphans' Fund, held in Blenheim Park in July last, has yielded a profit to the charity of £1810.

The conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened at Cardiff, on Tuesday, by an address from Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the president. Discussions ensued on proposed amendments in the bankruptcy laws, the Bank Charter Act, international penny postage, and one or two other topics. After the meeting the members were entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff, and in the evening they visited the docks and other places of local interest. On Wednesday resolutions were adopted with respect to bills of lading, the modification of the wine duties so as to place those of Spain and Portugal on equal terms with French wines, the Admiralty jurisdiction of the county courts, and the best principle of load-line calculation. A resolution was passed that a load-line, dependent on the ascertained buoyancy of each ship, should be conspicuously marked upon her side, so that overloading may be rendered a misdemeanour. A motion was also carried in favour of replies, not exceeding ten words, to telegrams being charged sixpence.

The Extra Supplement.

AN APPLE ORCHARD.

The artist has put before us a very lively scene; with the boys on the ladders or among the branches of the trees; and with the girls and little children below catching the ripe fruit as fast as they can tumble it down; not to speak of the geese, which are crowding this way to hold a cackling inquest on the unwonted business of the hour; and the brisk little dog, whose bark shrewdly tells them to begone and to mind their own affairs. The kindly mother, who sits by the open baskets, which are quickly being filled, seems to enjoy this pleasant bustle; and she is very often called on to admire the size and blooming colour of an apple finer than the common run of them, which one or other of the young people brings in triumph to lay in her lap. All this we should think is very good fun, and quite as well worthy of a picture as the vintage scene in the south of France, which another artist has chosen for his subject, and which is seasonably published in the present Number of our Journal.

THE NAVAL HOSPITAL, HONG-KONG.

The Naval Hospital at Hong-Kong, of which we give an Engraving, was formerly the private residence of those merchant princes Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. It is situated in the eastern and most salubrious suburb of Victoria. It has been purchased by the Admiralty at a cost of 35,000 dols. The hospital consists of four oblong buildings, with their inner angles approaching but not touching each other, forming an inner oblong square, with verandahs on all sides protecting the wards from the sun's heat, and affording ample space for recreation in all kinds of weather. The rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The hospital is well lighted with gas, and there is an ample supply of the purest water. The hospital commands a beautiful view of the harbour. In front is to be seen Kellett's Island, named after the Admiral who surveyed all the neighbouring coasts and waters; and in the distance is seen a faint outline of the mainland of China. The promontory stretching out toward's Kellett's Island is named Kowloon, which has been ceded to the English, and here the military resort for ball practice. The Engraving is taken from a picture drawn by a Chinese artist, whose name is Afong. The Admiralty have done wisely in securing so pleasant and comfortable a retreat for the officers and men of the fleet stationed in China who may happen to be sick or wounded. The hospital is now under the skilful management of Deputy-Inspector Loney, R.N.

DISASTERS.

Mr. T. B. Cross, a son of Mr. Cross, M.P., fell out of a fishing-coble, at Bridlington, on Monday, and was drowned.

The barque Sisters, belonging to Dundee, has been wrecked on her return voyage from Jutland, and four of the crew lost.

Gunner Innis, R.A., had his leg taken off by a diverging 16-pounder shot during battery practice at Aldershot.

During the past week eight more deaths from typhoid have been reported at Wolverhampton. Some of the worst cases have happened in houses where no defect can be found in the drainage. The epidemic is on the decline.

Mr. T. Wilson, parish clerk of Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, was assisting two men in putting the church clock machinery in order, when the weights gave way, killing him and breaking the arm of one of his companions.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the collision between the steamers Llama and Skerryvore, in Belfast Lough, on July 21, concluded in Glasgow on Thursday week. The Court adjudged the certificate of the master of the Skerryvore to be suspended for nine months, and severely censured the master of the Llama.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson has reported to the Board of Trade that the collision between two passenger trains which took place on Aug. 1 at St. Hilda's junction, near South Shields, was primarily due to the want of caution displayed by the driver of the Newcastle train.

An inquest was held in the Middlesex Hospital on Henry Wilson, a coachman, who, on descending from a hayloft late at night, had his hand jammed by the falling trap-door, and, notwithstanding his cries for help, was suspended by his crushed hand for eight hours before he was relieved. He lingered a fortnight before he died.

The Elack Lion public-house at Exeter was destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning, and three persons were burned to death.—Last Saturday two extensive fires broke out in Aberdeen and its vicinity. In one case several large engineering shops and their contents were completely destroyed, and in the other three large buildings connected with paperwork were thoroughly gutted.—A great portion of the library of the Manchester Athenæum, which consisted of about 20,000 volumes, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

An explosion occurred, on Thursday week, on board the new steam-ship William Batters, in Cardiff roadstead. The fore part of the ship was wrecked and two of the crew were greatly injured.—Information has been received of an explosion on board the screw-steamer Broomhough, of Newcastle, by which four of the crew were killed and five seriously injured.—By the explosion of a boiler at the works of Messrs. Millward and Son, gun-barrel grinders, Aston, Birmingham, four persons were seriously injured.—On Sunday morning the Albert coal-pit, between Houghton and Denton, was discovered to be on fire; and, although every effort has been since made to extinguish the flames, they continued to spread. It has been resolved to close the shafts and all other openings of the pit.—By the ignition of a powder-flask in a mine at Johnstone, near Glasgow, last Saturday, five miners were severely injured.

A Midland and a Great Western train came into collision at the Bristol station last Saturday morning, causing great destruction of rolling stock, but no loss of life occurred.—Mr. Peters, a tradesman in the Pinlicko-road, who was standing at the edge of the platform at the Sloane-square station of the Underground Railway, on Monday morning, was struck by the engine, and, falling on the line, was killed.—Two accidents to railway trains occurred on Monday. On the Midland Railway, near Kettering, a train ran off the line, and the metals were torn up, but no one was injured. Shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, as the train from Chester was descending the tunnel under Birkenhead to the Monksferry station, the engine ran off the metals and dashed against the wall of the tunnel. The carriages, however, did not leave the metals, and the passengers were not seriously hurt. They walked to the top of the tunnel, whence they were conveyed in cabs to the ferry-boat awaiting their arrival at the slip.—Three fatal accidents on railways are also reported. On Sunday night, at Hangers-hill Bridge, near Acton, on the Great Western Railway, there was found the body of a man who had evidently been run over by

James East, charged at Westminster, on Tuesday, with picking the pocket of a lady who was one of the crowd waiting to see the Claimant in Old Palace-yard, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—Seven of the Claimant's admirers, who give so much trouble to the police at Palace-yard, were charged, on Wednesday, with being riotous. As they were the first offenders who had been called to account, they were only required to enter into recognisances to keep the peace for six months; but Michael Flynn, who was convicted of assaulting the police, had to go to gaol for a month.

Thomas Goddard, dairyman, owner of ten cows, at 34, Lovegrove-street, Old Kent-road, has been fined £20 at Southwark, on Tuesday, for selling half a pint of milk and water to one of the sanitary officers of Camberwell as genuine milk. Mr. Partridge told the defendant that if the milk had been adulterated with anything injurious to health he should have fined him in the full penalty of £50.—Alfred Harmer, a cab-driver, has been fined 40s. and costs for not wearing his badge, and for refusing to take a gentleman at Waterloo station because he had no luggage.

At Lambeth, on Saturday last, James Colling and Thomas Jackson, dairymen in Camberwell, were each fined £15, and George Windle was fined £12 and costs, for selling milk adulterated with water. The summonses were taken out by the St. Giles's Vestry, Camberwell, who found fourteen samples of milk adulterated out of twenty-two, one of them being one third water. Five summonses were adjourned.—Elijah Steel, a painter, was charged, on Wednesday, with cruelly beating his own son, a cripple, and sentenced to a month's hard labour.

William Smith, a dairyman in the Wandsworth-road, was fined £5, and George Samuel Hornsby, dairyman, of Northcote-road, Batterssea-rise, was fined £1, at Wandsworth, on Wednesday, for selling milk adulterated with water.

We have a long and heavy Black List this week. John Ernsting, a tailor in Newport Market, was discovered by a policeman in the act of hammering his wife with flat-irons. He had already bitten off the point of her nose and given her a severe cut on the left leg. A medical witness deposed that her head was bitten all over, and that her arms and legs were a mass of bruises. The husband, who pleaded in excuse that he "had a tremendous lot of drink in him," was remanded.—Two Spaniards, Morelli and Sandoni, are in custody for the murder of a Frenchman named Ravelli in the Dock-road. At the inquest, on Tuesday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Morelli, who was caught knife in hand.—A woman named Elizabeth Powell, residing in Warner-place, Hackney-road, was charged at Worship-street, on Monday, with stabbing her husband in the shoulder and in the hand, and was committed for trial.—On Sunday morning last, Sarah Gorman, the wife of a pensioner from the Royal Marines, was found at Mereworth, between Maidstone and Tunbridge, Kent, with several of her ribs broken. Her husband, who was beside her, was taken into custody, his clothes being stained with blood. A broken bottle was found near the spot. The woman was taken to a neighbouring house, where she died at two o'clock on Sunday. The deceased and her husband had been hop-picking, and on Sunday night, after drinking at a public-house, they were heard quarrelling on the road. A verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned against the husband.—Thomas Nicholls, a shoemaker, who had been drinking all Monday morning, at Olney, near Northampton, had a quarrel with his wife on returning home, and cut her throat. He is in custody, charged with murder.—The keeper of a public-house, named William Massey, was convicted before the Macclesfield magistrates, on Monday, of a peculiarly brutal assault on his wife, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—At South Shields an agricultural labourer, named John Brown, was charged before the county magistrates with having made an equally savage attack on his wife last Saturday night; but, as the woman had not recovered consciousness, and was consequently unable to attend, the prisoner was remanded.—Two men are in custody at Oldbury for having caused the death of a fellow-workman by thrusting him into a brewer's vat and turning on the steam.—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the seven men and boys who were killed by the fall of a wall at Stonehouse, on the 15th inst., was concluded on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Snawdon, the owner of the premises, and Blight, the contractor, who engaged the men and sent them into the building to work before examining it.—A blacksmith named Reardon has been arrested charged with the murder of a girl named Byrne, whose body was found, on Wednesday, in the water near Dublin Quay.

Tuesday was observed as a holiday by the Jewish people. Their new year began on Monday, and the Day of Atonement is on Wednesday next, Oct. 1. The year A.M. 5634 has been entered upon.

Continental Bourses have suffered considerably through the American panic. At Frankfurt the New York telegrams "caused a very bad feeling to prevail." At Hamburg there was great excitement, but it was partially allayed by private advices that there was no fear of the panic extending to mercantile houses. At Vienna there was a general fall in securities.

A handsome block of schools, built at Preston on ground given by the present Earl of Derby, was opened on Thursday week. The schools are intended as a memorial to the late Earl of Derby. One of the speakers, the Rev. G. Alker, said, without entering into the political part of Lord Derby's career, they had erected those schools as a memorial to the late Lord Derby, as a great and good man, of whom Lancashire above all other places was proud. Mr. Hermon, M.P., and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

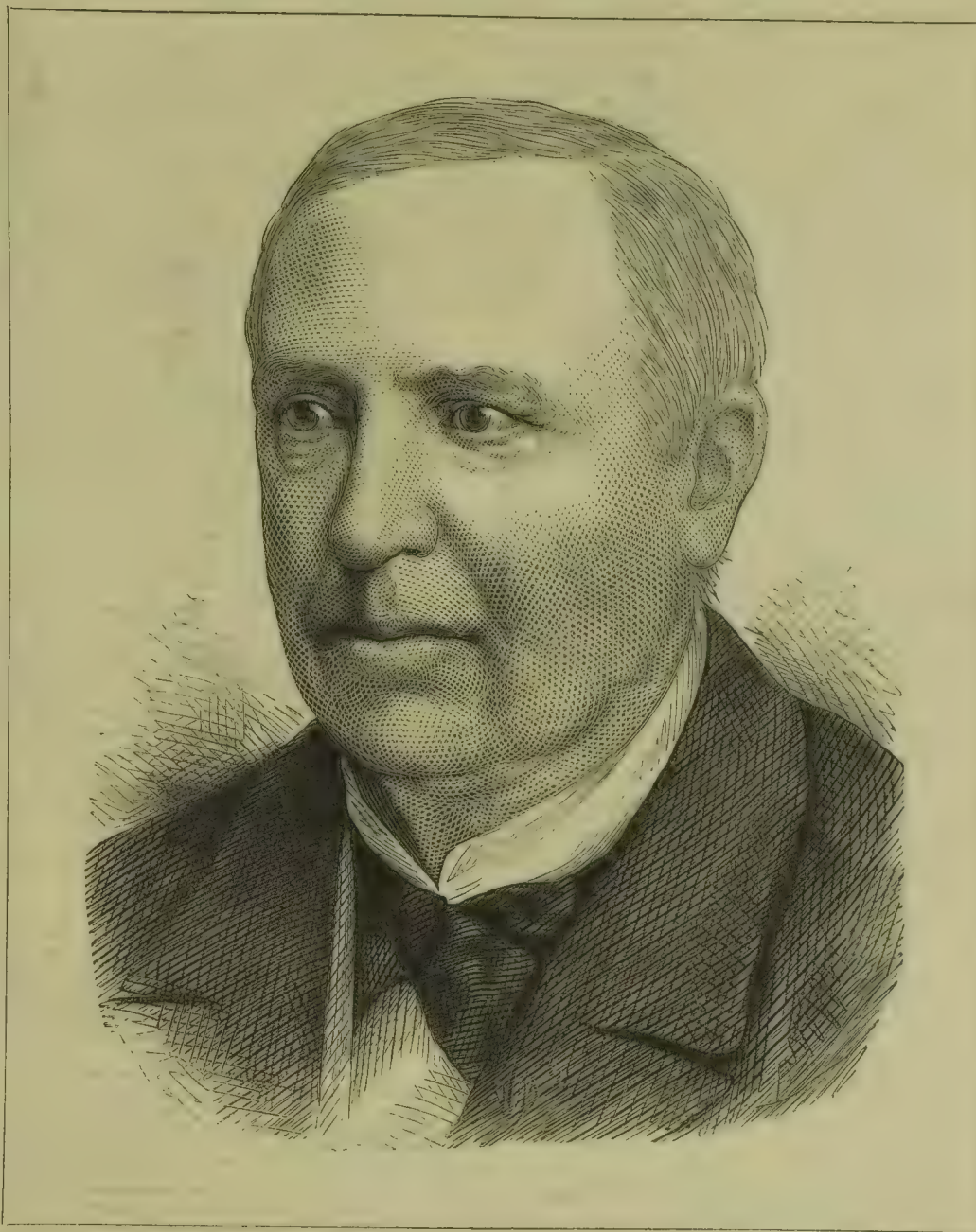
The crew of the American ship Polaris, who were supposed to be drowned, are all safe and well, and arrived at Dundee yesterday week. They were picked up by a Dundee whaler, the Ravenscraig, on July 20, twenty miles south of Cape York. When found they were proceeding southwards in boats made of the bulwarks of the Polaris, which had been constructed by the chief officer, Mr. Chester. By that time the fast-sailing ships had all passed through Melbourne Bay. The Ravenscraig came across the Arctic a few days afterwards, and half the crew of the Polaris were transferred on board that vessel, as she had then twenty whales and good prospects of returning home early on Aug. 20. Having fished her complement, the Arctic went in search of the Ravenscraig, and, finding her at Cape Ratze, took the other portion of the Polaris's crew on board and bore up for Dundee. The crew sailed from Liverpool for New York on Tuesday, in the Inman steamer City of Antwerp. Their names are—Captain G. C. Budington, Mr. H. C. Chester, chief officer; Dr. Emil Lergels, Mr. E. Schumann, Mr. A. Odell, William Martin, W. F. Campbell, Henry Hobby, Noah Hughes, H. Simons, and Mr. J. Collin. The company granted free cabin passages to all the men.



THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE: GRAPE GATHERERS RETURNING.

THE LATE DR. NELATON.

The eminent French surgeon, Auguste Nélaton, died, on Sunday, in Paris; he had been some time dangerously ill, and his death was announced by mistake a few weeks ago. He was born in 1807, was a pupil of Dupuytren, attained the degree of Doctor in 1836, and was created successively Surgeon of the Hospitals and Fellow of the Faculty of Medicine. In April, 1851, he became Professor of Clinical Surgery, and in 1867 received the title of Honorary Professor. Dr. Nélaton was appointed surgeon to the Emperor in 1866, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867, and Senator in 1868. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences. It will be remembered how he detected the position of the bullet in the wound of Garibaldi's foot after the skirmish at Aspromonte in 1862. The late Mr. Richard Partridge, who also attended the case, thought no bullet was there; but Nélaton was right. The portrait is from a photograph by M. Reutlinger, of Paris.



THE LATE DR. NELATON, FRENCH SURGEON.

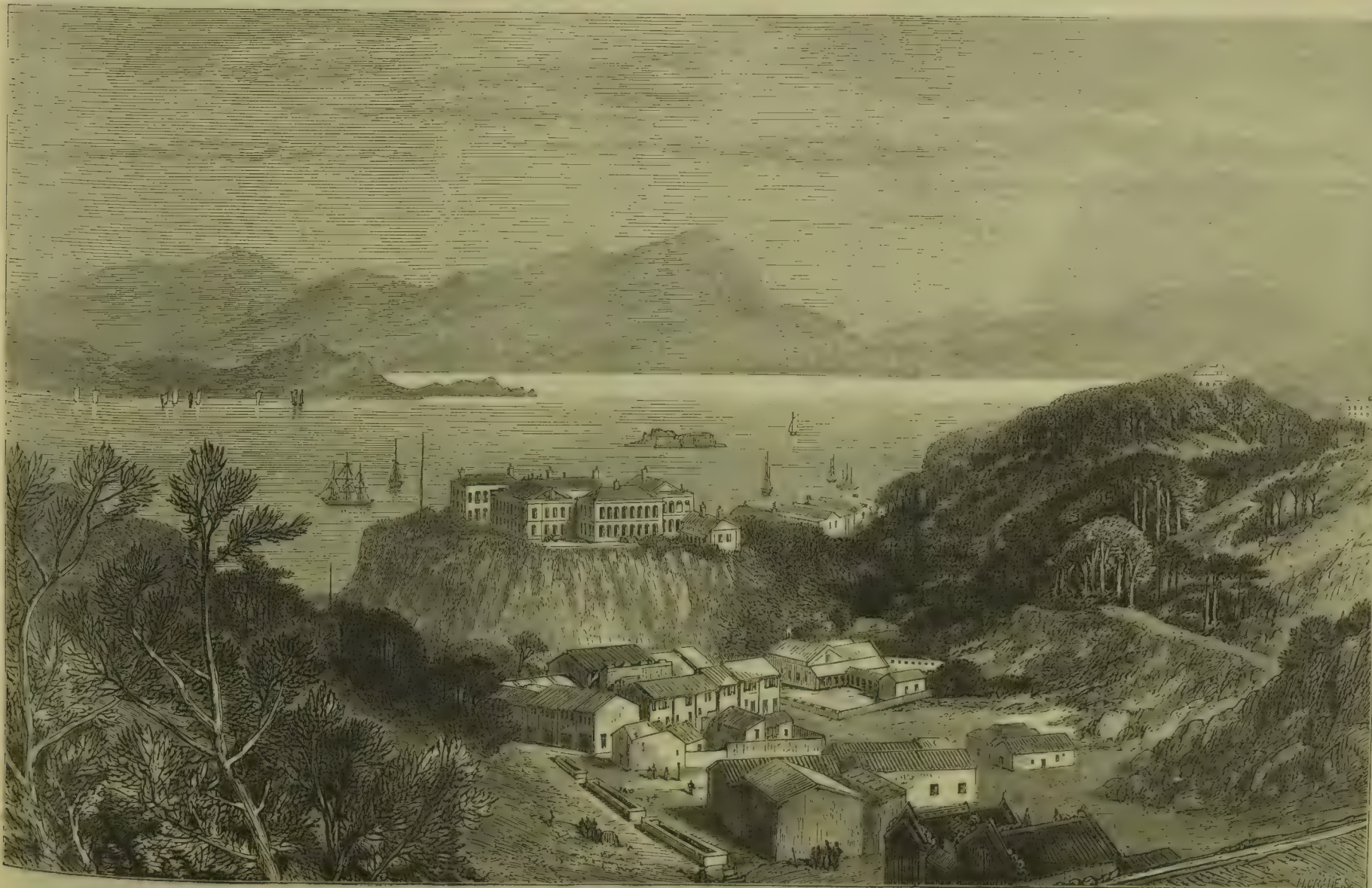
THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

There is always a pleasant fragrance of sentimental and sensuous delight hanging over the pictorial idea of a vineyard in the south of Europe, or on the green hills of the Rhine or Danube. The reality is quite as prosaic as that of the English "Apple Orchard," which is the subject of the large Engraving for our Extra Supplement. But there are many poetical and artistic traditions which have ever associated the classic culture of the vine with visions of a free and happy social life, combining rural simplicity of manners with refinement and grace, and with joyful effusions of gratitude for the bounty of Nature in due season. The vine, too, along with the olive, has been cherished as a symbol of peace as well as of plenty, but more especially as a token and instrument of harmless household mirth. If the view which we present this week of "Les Vendanges," in the sunny plains of Burgundy, or on the shores of the Gironde and the banks of the Garonne, should prove at all suggestive of these genial affections, which are perhaps more valuable to humanity

than the actual use of fermented grape-juice as a cordial beverage, we do not think the most resolute teetotaler will have any fault to find with its effect. In a botanical and horticultural point of view, the habits of this beautiful plant, and the methods of assisting and directing its profitable growth, afford a very interesting study. The traveller on the Continent is often pleased to observe the different ways of training and supporting the vines in several parts of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain or Portugal. In Tuscany, for instance, they form elegant festoons between the boughs of standing fruit-trees in a row, while in Piedmont they are led to spread themselves over a trellis or hurdles placed in a horizontal position on the top of low stone pilasters, far up the steep sides of a mountain with a southern aspect; but in France they are tied to short stakes inserted in the ground near the roots of the plants, as is done with the English beans or peas; or the shoots are laid across, in the form of an arch, from one root to another, a little raised above the ground. The vine thrives best in a rocky or stony soil, with crevices into which its roots can thrust themselves as deep as possible in search of moisture and nutriment. For this purpose it is necessary to loosen the earth beneath with a pronged mattock or fork. But little manure is required, except the leaves and tendrils of the plant itself, which is a dainty creature, and a despiser of gross living. The vino is a vegetable of very lady-like habits and tastes; indeed, she is glorified by Barry Cornwall as a queen:—

Sing! who sings
To her who weareth a hundred rings?
The Vine, boys, the Vine!

She is certainly a thing of beauty and of joy; and good sound wine, in moderate cups, has a right to make glad the heart of a sober man. But we could find something to be said in praise of our English native drink and the plants from which it is obtained. A Kentish hop-garden is quite as beautiful to look upon as the vineyards of Southern Europe. We should be inclined, for that matter, to say as much for a broad field of the bearded barley ripe unto the harvest; and the ordinary cheap produce of most Continental wine districts is less to our liking than "a drop of good beer."



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SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.



AN APPLE ORCHARD.



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.

The opening of the yearly Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Bradford, on Wednesday week, and the inaugural address of the president, Professor A. W. Williamson, of University College, London, were reported in our last publication. The actual business of scientific discussion began, on Thursday week, with the delivery of the presidents' opening addresses in the different sections.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

In the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science Professor H. Smith, F.R.S., the president, gave an address, in the course of which he said the British Association should try to improve and extend scientific education. It had already appointed a committee to aid in the improvement of geometrical teaching in this country, and they had shown sound judgment in their work. Public opinion should be raised in favour of one definite textbook for schools, improving upon the old method of teaching geometry, and the British Association should give the whole weight of its influence to the proposed change. A good school course of education should include part or parts of physics, chemistry, and biology; a committee of the British Association to report on the teaching of natural science in schools. Science was not only practically useful, but was a good training for the mental faculties. It expanded the mind of the young and made them feel something of the greatness of the sublime regularity and the impenetrable mystery of the world in which they are placed. Thus it trained the growing faculties and aids in the education of the senses. He spoke of the aid given by the Government to museums and to zoology, and the very little aid it gave to physical science, adding that the Government should establish institutions to teach the latter. He hoped that pure mathematics would also come in for a modest share of State aid. The unphilosophical mind was seldom aware of the value of "original research"—that is to say, search after new truths for their own sake, without any reference to their commercial value or immediate usefulness. Euclid and Apollonius, he said, studied the nature of the curves formed when a cone was cut in various directions by a plain surface; the said curves being known as "conic sections." Had they been asked, "What was the use of these curves?" they could scarcely have given an answer, as conic sections had then no tendency to solve any scientific problem, and for 2000 years were of little value; yet they afterwards gave splendid results in solving scientific problems which beset Kepler. Without conic sections there would have been no Kepler; without Kepler no Newton; and without Newton no modern science.

CHEMISTRY: DYES.

In the Section of Chemical Science, Professor W. J. Russell read his address, which dealt with the history of the vegetable colouring matter found in madder. It had been in use from time immemorial, and was still one of the commonest and most important of dyes. It was obtained from a plant largely cultivated in many parts of the world for the sake of the colour it yields, and the special interest which now attached to it was that the chemist had lately shown how this natural colouring matter could be made in the laboratory as well as in the field—how, by using a by-product, which formerly was without value, thousands of acres could be liberated for the cultivation of other crops, and colouring matter which they formerly produced cheaper and better prepared in the laboratory or in the manufactory. The colouring matter was first obtained by a chemist named Watt, in 1790. It appeared that there existed in the root two substances, which, when the plant dies, slowly act on each other, and develop the colouring matter. These were known as alizarin and porpurin. The president then traced the history of the researches which had resulted in the artificial production of alizarin. Last year artificial alizarin, equal in value to one fourth of the madder imported into England, was manufactured in this country; and this year the amount would be much larger. Thus was growing up a great industry which, far and wide, must exercise most important effects. Old and cumbrous processes must give place to newer ones; and, lastly, thousands of acres of land in many parts of the world will be relieved from the necessity of growing madder and be ready to receive a new crop. In this sense the theoretical chemist may be said to have increased the boundaries of the globe.

GEOLOGY: COAL.

In the Geological Section Professor Phillips dwelt upon the important results of the application of geological science to the coal and iron districts in the course of the past forty years; and, referring particularly to the coal question, he observed that to determine the extent of the British coal-fields, and the probable duration of the treasures which they yield, and to discover, if possible, other fields quite undreamed of by practical colliers, were problems which geology had been invited to solve, and that much progress had been made in these important inquiries by private research, and by the aid of a public commission. The questions most interesting to the community—the extent to which known coal-fields reached beneath superior strata, and the situation of other fields having no outcrop to the surface—could often be answered on purely geological grounds within not very wide limits of probability. But the experiment of testing it practically would be too costly for individual enterprise, while, if successful, it would benefit more than a county; and not only must a large outlay be provided for it, but arrangements made for persevering through several years in the face of many difficulties, and perhaps eventual disappointment. Still, sooner or later, he contended that the trial must be made, and that geology must direct the operation. He then passed in review the discoveries by which a knowledge of the earth's structure had been enlarged in the same period, and insisted upon the truth of the history revealed by geology as to the age of the world, measured not by the rotation or revolutions of planets, but a series of ages, slowly succeeding one another through an immensity of time. In concluding an interesting address the president pointed out that the one duty of geologists was to collect more and more accurate information, the fault to be avoided being the supposition that their work was in any department complete. Nothing, indeed, had yet been completed, except the extinction of a crowd of errors and the discovery of right methods of proceeding towards the acquisition of truth.

BIOLOGY: EVOLUTION.

The Biological Section was opened in the Church Institute by an address from Professor Allman, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., the president; and the business of the section was afterwards conducted in three departments—the department of zoology and botany, under the presidency of Dr. Allman; that of anatomy and physiology and the anthropological department, with the sectional vice-presidents, Dr. Rutherford and Dr. Beddoe, as chairmen. The address of Dr. Allman related to the present aspects of biology and the means of biological study. The importance of the study of development to the biologist as affording, rather than anatomy, the true key to the classification of animals, was referred to in the address; and the doctrine of evolution, which had given a new direction to biological study and must powerfully influence future researches, was the subject of his disquisition. He observed that

the hypothesis of evolution might not yet be established on so sure a basis as to command instantaneous acceptance, and for a generalisation of such vast significance no one could be blamed in demanding for it a broad and indisputable foundation of facts. Whether, however, we did or did not accept it as fairly established, it was certain that it embraced a greater number of phenomena, and suggested a more satisfactory explanation of them, than any other hypothesis which had yet been proposed. With all the admiration of scientific men for the doctrine of evolution as one of the most fertile and comprehensive of philosophical hypotheses, they could not shut their eyes to the difficulties which lie in the way of accepting it to the full extent which had sometimes been claimed for it. It must be borne in mind that, though among some of the higher vertebrata they could trace back for some distance in geological time a continuous series of forms which might safely be regarded as derived from one another by gradual modification, as had been done so successfully by Professor Huxley in the case of the horse, yet the instances were very few in which such a sequence had been actually established, while the first appearance in the earth's crust of the various classes presented itself in forms which by no means belonged to the lowest or most generalised of their living representatives. Again, they must not lose sight of the hypothetical nature of those primordial forms in which the branches of their genealogical tree were regarded as taking their origin; and, while the doctrine of the recapitulation of ancestral forms had much probability, and harmonised with the other aspects of the evolution doctrine into a beautifully symmetrical system, it was one for which a sufficient number of actually observed facts had not yet been adduced to remove it altogether from the region of hypothesis. One of the chief difficulties in the way of the evolution doctrine, when carried to the extreme length for which some of its advocates contended, was the unbroken continuity of inherited life which it necessarily required through a period of time of such vastness that the mind of man was utterly incapable of comprehending it. They had no reason to suppose that the reproductive faculty in organised beings was endowed with unlimited power of extension; and yet, to go no further back than the Silurian period, the hypothesis required that in the same period the ancestors of the present living forms must have existed, and that their life had continued through all the ramifications of a single genealogical tree down to our own time. Was the faculty of reproduction so tenacious as all this? Had the strongest which had survived in the struggle for existence necessarily handed down to the strongest which should follow them the power of continuing as a perpetual heirloom the life which they had themselves inherited? Or had there been many total extinctions and many renewals of life? Or, finally, was the doctrine of evolution only a working hypothesis which, like certain algebraic fictions, might yet be of inestimable value as an instrument of research, furnishing the biologist with a key to the order and hidden forces of the world of life? What Leibnitz and Newton and Hamilton had been to the physicist had not Darwin been to the biologist? But, even accepting as a truth the doctrine of evolution, they must not attribute to it more than it could justly claim. No valid evidence had been adduced to lead to the belief that inorganic matter had been transformed into living, otherwise than as through the agency of a pre-existing organism, and there remained a residual phenomena still entirely unaccounted for. No physical hypothesis founded on any indisputable fact had yet explained the origin of the primordial protoplasm, and, above all, of its marvellous properties which render evolution possible. Natural selection, the struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest, would explain much, but not all. The properties with which the primordial protoplasm was endowed, its heredity, and its adaptivity for these properties, were their cause and not their effect. For because of this cause they had sought in vain among the physical forces surrounding them, until they were at last compelled to rest upon an independent volition, a far-seeing intelligent design.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

In this department the address of Professor Rutherford was of much practical interest. He said that he anticipated great additional results from the application of microscopical anatomy, and he contended that the time had arrived when all aims at hap-hazard discoveries must be abandoned. As to physiology, that and anatomy had until lately been taught by the same professors in our public schools. This practice had given to physiology a bias and an aspect eminently anatomical. That continued in many quarters even now, though it had been conclusively proved that the two subjects ought to be separated; and he trusted the day was not far distant when, in our medical schools, mathematics and physics would be insisted upon as absolutely essential elements in the preliminary education of the students. Until this was done, physiology would not advance in this country so rapidly as was desirable. Its progress would always greatly depend upon the education of medical men; for only those who were conversant with physics and chemistry, and acquainted with the phenomena of disease, or abnormal physical conditions, could handle physiology in all its branches. Referring to cerebral convolutions in the part of the brain which was believed to minister to intellectual manifestations, Dr. Rutherford enunciated the opinion that the recent researches of Professor Ferrier and others would make phrenology a deeply interesting study in future, and probably evolve a phrenological system, though one based upon different principles from those of the Galls and the Spurzheims. The present, he went on to say, was the Renaissance period of English physiology; but its researches were expensive as well as laborious and unremunerative. He suggested, therefore, to those who possessed wealth and were inclined to apply it for the benefit of society that, in view of the unselfish and philanthropic character of physiological labours, they could not do better than endow a physiological laboratory in connection with Owens College, Manchester. It was a most desirable thing that the possessor of the human body should know something respecting it, not only because it suggested material for thought, but because he might greatly profit from a knowledge of the conditions of health. The thorough adoption of hygienic measures, or measures to preserve individuals in the highest state of health, could not be mooted until a knowledge of fundamental physiological principles had found its way into every family. England had taken the lead in the attempt to diffuse sound knowledge on the subject, and we might anticipate that this would contribute to enabling our country to maintain her rank among the nations; for every step calculated to improve the physiological state of the individual must inevitably contribute to make the nation successful.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The opening address of Dr. Beddoe was on the anthropology of Yorkshire, and threw much light on the subject of local ethnology. He enunciated the opinion that the long-headed remains found in barrows belonged to the Brigantes, and rejected the existence in Yorkshire of any descendants of Romans; and he gave very interesting details of the apportion-

ment in the existing population of Anglian and Scandinavian elements, with a comparison of ancient skulls and living men.

GEOGRAPHY: ASIA.

In the Geographical Section an address was delivered by the president, Sir Rutherford Alcock, who, after some introductory remarks, said—We may congratulate ourselves that each year many geographical explorations sensibly diminish the extent of unknown territory, and by so much not only facilitate the development of a constantly increasing commerce, but largely contribute to the diminution of causes of national contention in the application of treaties and the determination of boundaries. We have had several very striking examples of this within the past year. It has been well said that the surveyor is likely to do more in future than soldiers to prevent war; and the more frequently the scientific geographer precedes negotiations the less ground there will be for doubt or disputes about boundaries—a most fertile subject of quarrel in all ages. Is it not quite certain, for instance, that if accurate and complete surveys had been made of the straits between Vancouver Island and the American coast, and appended to the Treaty of 1846, which was intended to settle the Oregon boundary, with a line drawn exactly where it was intended the delimitation should take place by the negotiators, no dispute could have arisen? The result of Sir Frederick Goldsmid's geographical labours in the east of Persia during the past year has added another example of the inestimable political value of accurate geographical surveys. In Asia, more than any other country perhaps, is this necessity felt. The latest news from Constantinople brings the gratifying intelligence that the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia have mutually agreed to refer their contentions about the boundaries between the two States to a mixed commission of this kind. The delimitation fixed by the British Government on the Upper Oxus by similar action is a pledge of peace with Russia. These are so many triumphs of an enlightened policy, by which disputed boundaries are settled not by the sword, but by geographical observations, the accuracy of which cannot be contested. In this case it is rendered the more difficult and all the more important, politically, because, as Colonel Yule has recently demonstrated, the whole geography of the region of the Upper Oxus and surrounding country has been falsified by Klaproth. In all the pseudo travels that he invented he had imposed alike upon the British and the Russian Governments; and the consequence of such falsification might have been most fatal, for it vitiated the maps of the Russian Government, and with it their diplomacy. Fortunately, our own information of the geography of the trans-Himalayan regions had so much improved since Klaproth exercised his ingenuity, that it became possible not only to show where the falsification existed, but how one great source of error had arisen. There is no nation, perhaps, which has so much reason to value geographical science and the art of map-making at a high rate as the Russian. In these mysterious and hitherto inaccessible regions of Inner or Central Asia geographical knowledge is almost a necessary qualification for any Power which seeks further intercourse and access. To Russia, of course, it is matter of primary importance, situated as she is in direct contact, along all her southern border, with the nomad races which occupy the vast region stretching across the continent between her and all the southern ports and seas; but scarcely more so, perhaps, than to Great Britain, as another great Asiatic Power, the only one of equal pretensions, strength, and influence in the East, by its command of Western resources and Asiatic territory. A knowledge of the geography of the regions lying between the Caspian and the Amoor is, indeed, power of the most valuable kind. Thus, whether for conquest or for commerce, geography is the best ally and a necessary pioneer. The latest advance in this direction of Russia is fixed at present at Kulja, where she has established an important trading centre. This has been obviously dictated by a knowledge of geographical features giving her access to Eastern Turkestan. Geography, it is clear, therefore, in these regions, is the right hand of rulers and of generals, and determines alike the march of armies and advance of merchants. Nothing can be done by either without its aid. It is impossible, however, not to admire the energy and indomitable spirit with which Russia, claiming and freely using all the assistance scientific geography can give, utilises the knowledge thus secured. Persia at the present day offers striking illustration of the influence of physical causes over the progress of civilisation and the destinies of nations. Whatever may be the designs of Russia in her advances on Central Asia, it must be clear by this time that it is with her, and not with the nominal rulers of the States her armies have overrun, that we must count in any steps we may meditate for the peaceful prosecution of commerce. One of the great questions of the hour is how best and most expeditiously to open up practicable roads from the plains of India to Central Asia, on the west to Turkestan, and eastwards to the borders of Thibet, or by British Burmah across the Shan to the western provinces of China. But access to the markets of Central Asia is by far the most urgent and important; for the southern route through Burmah, were all difficulties overcome (and they are neither few nor slight), promises little in comparison with a more direct outlet for the Assam teas and an interchange of goods and produce with the populations of Thibet, Turkestan, and Central Asia generally. Across the Himalayan barrier it appears there is a choice of more than one or two practicable passes; and through Sikkim to the vicinity of Thibet offers the fewer difficulties, and in every respect promises the most speedy results with a moderate outlay. Other routes to the west, leading to Badakshan, and one by Ladak to Turkestan (where we have already an energetic and enterprising British representative in Mr. Shaw), and through the valley and passes of the Chitral, are beset by many difficulties, physical and political, but not more than a powerful Government like India may surmount. There seems every hope that within a few months something effective may be done to open a trade-route through Sikkim and make the passes practicable. All that seems to be required is a branch railroad from the other side of the Koohteen, where the Eastern Bengal Railway touches the Ganges, on through fertile Rungpore to the foot of the hills, and a road through the pass to the border, where a fair could be established and a trading station. Any direct access beyond the Thibetan border can only, in the present condition of affairs, be obtained by diplomatic action at Pekin. As for Asia, in general, Sir Rutherford Alcock observed that no doubt the battle of trade between England and Russia must be mainly fought through Persia and Central Asia, and the country which could most influence the making of new roads, and of railways along those courses, would be the most successful. As far as Russia was concerned, no doubt she would exercise her protective policy. England did not care so much about protection so long as she could hold her own. He hoped that she would endeavour to forward her various interests by means of a communication across the Himalaya into Central Asia.

POLITICAL ECONOMY: POOR LAW—LABOUR QUESTION.

The president for the Section of Economic Science and Statistics was the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Vice-President of the Council for Education. His opening address

was delivered, on Saturday, in St. George's Hall. After some remarks on the connection between statesmanship, or political science, and the facts and principles of social economy, he proceeded to review what should be the deliberations in that section. He thought they should aim to promote the economic well-being of the community. With regard to sanitary improvement, he said—Much remains to be done in that direction; but we may take comfort from the fact that our aim is higher than it used to be; for we are aiming now, not merely at preventing death, but at making life of better worth by making it more healthy. It is not the victims of disease that we are to consider, but those who are living sufferers from its ravages. The prevalence of preventible disease throughout the country is terrible to think of. It is most desirable that all the projects for sanitary improvements proposed by political thinkers or by practical politicians should at once be tested by scientific laws, and by men who are accustomed to work out scientific experiments. There was another subject he wished to allude to. Mr. Morris and Professor Levi had argued that, considering the progress of the well-being of the community, we ought to expect more diminution in pauperism than we have yet seen. There was already a diminution, and he was hopeful that it would be shown to a greater extent within a short period; "but," added Mr. Forster, "I am rather anxious—I may be thought heretical when I say I am rather anxious that, in our objection to the evils which accompany the poor law, we shall not go to the extent of thinking that we could do without a poor law. The objections to the poor law are evident, for they lie upon the surface. I fear it is quite true that the poor law does encourage want of thrift, and that, to some extent, it tends to deaden, weaken, or render less likely the proper performance of domestic duties. These are strong objections, and require that the reason for a poor law should not be weak. But I think there is a strong reason for a poor law. I do not believe, in the present state of civilisation, that it is safe or right for any country to exist without the acknowledgment of the principle of a family—without the acknowledgment that a man shall have a right to live, and that absolute destitution should be prevented. Few of us are really aware what an advantage the acknowledgment of that principle has been to this country. On comparing the social struggles and political convulsions in other countries with those of our own, I believe we shall find that one great reason why we have got through those struggles, or why we have had reform in place of revolution, has been that the large body of the people have known that that right was acknowledged—the right to live." Proceeding to deal with disputes between capital and labour, he noticed that it had been proposed to have a league of capitalists against labourers. "That," said Mr. Forster, "is a remedy which I should much regret to see applied. A league of labourers against capitalists has been talked about at meetings and in newspapers, but I do not believe in its possibility. But if anything would make it possible it would be a league of capitalists against labourers, and such opposing leagues would be one of the greatest calamities which could befall this country. I believe if such a contest were to take place it would be conducted with equal recklessness on both sides. The very possibility of such an occurrence as that makes me take some additional comfort from one political measure with which I have had to do. If there were anything like opposition throughout the country there would be an endeavour made by each party to clutch the power of the law—to aim at legislative measures. Something, however, has been done towards lessening the power of legislation on either side by giving the rank and file of each the protection of the ballot. Undoubtedly there ought to be perfect freedom in selling labour. That implies that there should be perfect freedom in combination. I believe there was no greater mistake ever committed than the attempt to prevent a man agreeing with his fellow-workmen as to the conditions upon which they would like to sell their labour. But there ought also to be perfect freedom to refuse to buy. In our efforts to secure that freedom there is a danger to be guarded against. We must not try to get the law to do what it cannot rightly, or cannot, in fact, effectually do. We can make use of law to protect the Queen's subjects against bodily harm, against physical violence; but it is no use attempting to protect men against persuasion or even against moral intimidation. They can only protect themselves, and if the law strives to do that which they should do for themselves it will surely fail, and probably create among those over whom it attempts to exercise its power a feeling of interference with their reasonable liberty. Nor must we look for a remedy in exceptional legislation." The right hon. gentleman commented on the conferences at Geneva, noticing that hardly any Englishman took part in them, and afterwards alluded to the subject of co-operation, instancing the success of building societies. He continued—"I cannot leave this labour question without some allusion to the movement among the rural population. It must be acknowledged by any person, however opposed to the movement, that it shows the progress that has been made even in Mr. Arch's meetings and speeches, and in the statement which has been circulated, setting forth views which I regret to see. Still, there has been progress compared with the state of things forty years ago, when there were rick-burnings in the western and southern counties. I confess I am not sorry that there is a movement among the agricultural population. I do not think their employers are to blame. They have acted as other employers would have done, and in some cases better, because they have been brought into closer contact with their people. I think sympathy ought to be shown to both parties. If the labourer deserves it, so does the farmer, because his condition is not such that he can make a large increase in money payment. It is a favourable feature in the movement that the landlords are in a position which enables them to act as moderators between the two sides; and it has occurred to me that an interesting subject of inquiry would be, how far the rent paid for the land affects the wages of the agricultural labourer." The right hon. gentleman concluded with a reference to the loss which economic science had sustained in the death of Mr. Mill.

MECHANICS: STEEL.

In the Mechanical Science Section the opening address was delivered by Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S. It was occupied with the nature, properties, and application of modern steel, and embraced the details of the committee appointed some years ago by the Institute of Civil Engineers, of which Mr. Barlow was a member. The president referred to the utility of steel for shipbuilding, boiler-making, guns, crank-axes, and bridges in replacing cast and wrought iron. There was a good attendance of engineers, many of whom were distinguished men, and some of whom spoke on the restrictions placed on the use of steel by the Board of Trade, which, it was hoped, would soon be relaxed. A hope was also expressed that the British Association would use its influence in calling attention to the subject. The papers on the sand-blast process for cutting hard substances excited considerable interest. Specimens were handed round for distribution, and a discussion ensued on the extent to which the blast could be used for mining and other purposes.

The sections above mentioned were occupied, day by day, with the reading of essays and reports contributed by individual members, and with debates upon them. Some of the most important were these:—By Captain Markham, R.N., on Arctic voyages and researches, and the wreck of the *Polaris* and wonderful rescue of the crew; by Professor Ferrier, on the localisation of the different functions of thought in the brain; by Mr. Delmar Morgan, on Russian accounts of Khiva and Turcomania; by Sir F. Goldsmid, on recent journeys in Persia, by Mr. W. T. Blandford, on the deserts of Persia, and by Major St. John, on trade routes in Persia; by Mr. Norman Lockyer, on the elements of the sun; by a chemical committee on the treatment of sewage; by Signor Guido Cora, on the equatorial lakes of Africa, with a letter from Sir Samuel Baker, and a report of Lieutenant Cameron's African East Coast Aid Expedition on the track of Dr. Livingstone; by Commander Davis, on the voyage of the *Challenger*, and deep sea soundings; and by Mr. W. Firth, on coal-cutting by machinery. There were also lectures delivered on Friday and Monday evenings in St. George's Hall; by Professor Williamson, on fossil coal plants and the formation of coal; by Dr. Siemens, on the nature of fuel, and economy in its use; and by Professor Maxwell, on molecules. There was a ball on Tuesday, and a concert on Wednesday evening. The Archbishop of York preached before the Association on Sunday.

The meetings of the general committee of the Association for its business were held in the mornings. It was resolved that the Congress of next year should be held at Belfast, and Professor Tyndall was elected president. The Congress of 1875 is to take place at Bristol.

A page of Engravings in this Supplement shows several places at no great distance from Bradford which were available for excursions. The Bowling Ironworks are situated close to the town, but are not so extensive as the Low Moor Ironworks, referred to in our notice of Bradford last week, in which four thousand men are employed. Saltaire, a village or town built in connection with a great factory, established by Sir Titus Salt, is at Shipley, in Airedale, on the railway between Leeds and Bradford, and on the banks of the Aire. The factory building is handsome, of Italian architecture, and of immense size, 550 ft. long and six stories in height. It is entirely fire-proof, being of stone, with iron supporting pillars, with a cast-iron roof, and covers a space of twelve acres. About 3000 hands are employed here, chiefly in the manufacture of alpaca goods, but partly in that of woollen stuffs. The town, built on purpose for the accommodation of the factory workpeople, is a model of convenience and substantial comfort, with a Congregational church, a Mechanics' Institute, and excellent schools.

The other scenes represented in our Engravings belong to the North Riding of Yorkshire. Skipton, in the wild Craven district, towards the borders of Lancashire, between the sources of the Ribble and the Wharfe, has the remains of an old feudal castle, that of the powerful Cliffords, sometime Earls of Cumberland, and great persons in the reigns of our Plantagenet Kings. A portion of the castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is still fit for habitation; the older part is of the time of Edward II. Ripon, a small town of 6000 people, is situated twelve miles north of Harrogate, and twice that distance north of Leeds. It was once a residence of the Archbishop of York, and is now a Bishop's see. Its cathedral, begun in the twelfth and nearly completed in the thirteenth century, was partly rebuilt between 1454 and 1604; a restoration was effected by Sir Gilbert Scott ten years ago. It is a fine example of English ecclesiastical architecture. The beautiful ruins of Fountains Abbey, within the demesne of Studley Royal, the seat of the Marquis of Ripon, are two miles from this town. The Abbey was founded in 1134, by the Cistercians or Reformed Benedictine monks, under the advice and sanction of St. Bernard; it became one of the wealthiest and proudest of monastic establishments, but was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., and its Abbot was shortly afterwards hanged at Tyburn for heading a rebellion. Barden Tower and Bolton Abbey should have been mentioned as near Skipton, in Wharfedale; here also is the violent little river Strid, with its steep rocky banks, which are the subject of a sketch. There is a story of the death of a boy, the only son and heir of William Fitz Duncan, from being dragged back by a greyhound he held in a leash while attempting to leap the Strid, and this legend of "the boy of Egremont" is connected by tradition with the founding of Bolton Priory, in 1153, for a convent of Augustinian monks. The ruins of Bolton Abbey Church are associated with Wordsworth's romantic narrative poem, "The White Doe of Rylstone." Barden Tower was a stronghold of the Cliffords already named; it was the residence of "the Shepherd Lord" who chose a reclusive life, in the time of Henry VII. and his successor. At the sources of the river Aire, seven miles from Settle, are Malham Caves and Gordale Scar, the picturesque scenery of which is beheld with astonishment by the tourist. The limestone cliffs of Gordale are 300 ft. high, and overhang their base as much as 30 ft.; the stream forms a series of waterfalls, cutting its way deep through opposing ledges of rock. The town of Settle is a good place from which to explore the natural and antiquarian curiosities of the Craven district of West Yorkshire.

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD AT DUBLIN.

It will be remembered that at the Wimbledon-common meeting of the National Rifle Association this year the challenge shield given by Lord Elcho for a yearly international competition between the chosen eight marksmen of England, Ireland, and Scotland, was won by the Irish Eight. This victory has been the cause of just feelings of national exultation in Ireland; and the reception of the challenge shield at Dublin on Thursday week, when it had arrived from London, having been previously brought from the Vienna Exhibition, was an occasion of some interest. The shield was that day removed from the London and North-Western Railway Company's stores to the Mansion House. A procession was formed at the North Wall, the shield being placed on a gun-carriage drawn by eight horses, and preceded by detachments of the 14th Hussars and the 34th Regiment, with the band of the latter, and followed by detachments of the same regiments. The procession passed through the principal thoroughfares of the north city, including the North Circular-road, Mountjoy-square, Rutland-square, and Sackville-street, over Carlisle Bridge, up Westmoreland-street, Grafton-street, and St. Stephen's-green, to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation were in waiting on the steps to receive it. The procession was loudly cheered at intervals along the route, especially at Nelson's Pillar, in Sackville-street. There was a distinguished company at the Mansion House—including Mr. Parsons, adjutant of the English Eight; Captain Knox, captain of the Irish Twenty; Captain Field, captain of the English Twenty; and Mr. Braddell, secretary of the Ulster Rifle Association. Mr. Justice Barry, Major-General Cunningham, the Mayors of Limerick and Waterford, and Major Arthur B. Leech were also present. When the shield had been carried into the Mansion

House on the shoulders of the Irish team—the band meanwhile playing "St. Patrick's Day"—Major Leech read an address to the Lord Mayor expressing the pleasure felt by the council of the Irish Rifle Association in placing the shield in his Lordship's custody. His Lordship having replied, Mr. Rigby, one of the Irish Eight, presented a beautiful miniature in gold of the shield to Major Leech, as an acknowledgment of his great services to the Irish Eight. Major Leech replied, and the proceedings terminated. A banquet was given, in the evening, at the Mansion House, at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with seven codicils, of her Majesty, Caroline Augusta, Empress Dowager of Austria, born Princess of Bavaria, who died at Vienna on Feb. 9 last, was proved in London, on the 15th inst., by Count Philipp Cavriani, the sole executor named in the fourth codicil, the personalty subject to the jurisdiction of the English Court being sworn under £8000. The will and codicils contain very numerous specific and pecuniary legacies, as well to her many descendants as to the ladies and gentlemen attached to the Court and in attendance on her, and to most of her dependants; there are also a great many charitable bequests. The testatrix names as her universal heir her grandson the Archduke Carl Ludwig; and among the legatees may be mentioned her grandson the Emperor of Austria, the Empress Elisabeth, her great-grandson the Crown Prince Rudolph, her great-granddaughter the Archduchess Gisela, her grandson the Emperor of Brazil, her grand-daughter-in-law the Empress Charlotte, and the Dowager Queen of Sweden. To the Imperial Exchequer at Vienna she bequeaths the consecrated rose received by her from Pope Pius VII. at Rome, in 1819, and to the Exchequer at Munich the trowel sent to her by Leo XII. in 1827, after it had served him at the closing of the Holy Porte. In connection with a bequest to the Caroline Institution for Soldiers' Daughters, she directs that nationalities must in no case be considered, as for her there is only one Austrian army, the army which her husband thanked when on his dying bed. There is a direction that 5000 holy masses should be read for her, and 5000 florins are set apart for this purpose. The deceased Empress expresses a wish that, if possible, on the occasion of her corpse lying in state, her face may be covered with a veil; and the Archduke Carl Ludwig is requested to choose a keepsake for each of his children, "though the eldest will be too young to remember her long; but they will be told that their father was the favourite of the old great-grandmother, that she loved him dearly as well. May he and his brothers, in spite of reproach and derision, confess to their Saviour, live more for duty than ambition, advantages, or pleasure, and always give pleasure to their parents!"

The will, with three codicils, of Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., of Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor-gardens, was proved, on the 12th inst., by Colonel James Keith Fraser, the Hon. Albert Henry Petre, and Charles Gatiliff, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the representative Church body of the Church of Ireland for six large parishes in the west of Ireland to be named by Mr. Alfred M'Dermott, of Dublin; all his plate and plated articles, Elkington ware, and linen of the Howard family with the coronet to his cousin, the present Earl of Wicklow; and there are many other legacies. All his freehold and personal property in Ireland he gives to the Hon. Mrs. Howard for life and at her death to her second son, Cecil Howard, the brother of the Earl of Wicklow. The residue of his property testator leaves to his stepson, Colonel Fraser.

The will of Sir John William Hamilton Anson, Bart., late of Birch Hall, Lancashire, and of Portland-place, who was killed in the railway accident at Wigan, on Aug. 2, was proved, on the 19th inst., by the Ven. George Henry Grenville Anson, Archdeacon of Manchester, Denis William Packe Beresford, and Sir William Reynell Anson (the son), the acting executors, the personal estate (including leaseholds) being sworn under £30,000. The testator has devised the Birch Hall estate to his eldest son, William Reynell, for life, and immediately after his decease to his first and every other son according to seniority in tail male; the residue of his property, subject to various legacies and directions, he gives to his wife for life, and at her death among such of their children as she shall appoint, other than the eldest son.

The will of Mr. Henry Wheeler, late of Bolingbroke House, Wandsworth-common, was proved on the 18th inst. by Mrs. Portia Wheeler, the relict, Thomas Edward Scudamore, and Augustus Wheeler, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, a pecuniary legacy of £500 and an annuity of £1500; to each of his daughters £10,000; to his sons Edward and Francis, £18,000 each; to each of his other sons £15,000, and the residue of his property to his children equally.

The will of William French, formerly of Stamford, Lincolnshire, and late of Tulse-hill, was proved on the 6th inst. by John Fraser and George Richards, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each free of duty to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the building fund of the Stamford, Rutland, and General Infirmary.

The will and two codicils of Joshua John Peele, banker, of Shrewsbury, were proved at the district registry, Shrewsbury, on the 13th ult., by Cecil Peele, George de Courcy Peele, and Edmund Cresswell Peele, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his widow, Cecilia Peele, certain furniture, an immediate legacy, and an annuity of £600; to his sons Ernest Moultrie and Arthur John £4000 each; to each of his grandchildren, £500; and the residue to his three sons, Cecil, George de Courcy, and Edmund Cresswell.

The *Gazette* contains an order from the Secretary of State abolishing Tonbridge fair, which has heretofore been annually held on Oct. 11.

Mr. Scudamore denies that there is any truth in the rumour that the Post-Office authorities are making inquiries with a view to the purchase of the Atlantic cables.

At a meeting of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company it has been decided to purchase the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, which originally cost £600,000, for £6000.

Archdeacon Hill has given to the Chesterfield Hospital the rent of coal at Barlborough, for the term of twenty years, at £1000 per acre, with a reserved minimum rent of £100 per year.

At Gibraltar the Board of Health has decided that all vessels from Marseilles, Toulon, Cetta, and other southern ports of France shall be subjected to five days' quarantine.

There was an admirable exhibition of cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, dogs, poultry, and roots, yesterday week, at the Oswestry District Agricultural show. The silver cups and other prizes were awarded by the Earl of Bradford.



RECEIPTION OF THE EL HO CHALLENGE SHIELD BY THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: THE ENGLISH COURT.



FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, VIENNA.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 22.

In the same manner as some of our first London and provincial firms have contributed their choice fabrics, furniture, and decorative work to the adornment of the British Commission House, the leading French exhibitors have furnished and decorated at their own private cost the pavilion of their Commissioner, which occupies one of the open courts on the south-west side of the Industrial Palace. The court in question, which has been transformed into a tastefully-arranged garden with a monumental fountain, and pieces of statuary grouped here and there, is entered through a remarkably elegant wrought-iron gateway in the Renaissance style. The pavilion, a compound of iron and brick work, is not handsome from an architectural point of view, but once inside one can but admit the pre-eminence of French decorative art. The grand salon de reception is especially gorgeous with its Boucher panels and ceiling, its elegant Louis XV. furniture and hangings en suite, contributed by Sallandrouze de Lamornais, Braquenie, and Flaisier, the former of whom rivals the State establishment of the Gobelins in the splendour of his manufactures. The *salle à manger*, adorned à la Renaissance, has its buffet decorated with goblets and vases of ruby glass by Pelletier, and faïences by Barbinet and Collinot. The little Oriental salon, which is fitted up with excellent taste, is moreover replete with imitation Chinese and Japanese lacquer and metal work, while in the commissioner's cabinet de travail furnished with carved oak, we find a handsome bronze inkstand and numerous artistic bronze paper-weights, contributed by Denière.

The finest bronzes to be found in the French pavilion are certainly those of Denière and Barbedienne. The stall of the latter inside the industrial palace is, as I mentioned last week, one of the marvels of the French court. It consists of a dais-like structure, supported by Venetian masts, encased in purple velvet and mounted on an estrade carpeted with green, and surrounded by stands covered with green velvet. Phidias, Michael Angelo, Ghiberti, and Pradier are represented here by reproductions of their most famous works. At one corner rises the life-size statue of the Emperor Augustus gathering his toga around him; and at another the well-known figure of the melancholy Italian youth listlessly carrying his mandolin, whom the sculptor has fitly named "*Il Penseroso*." Between the two rise the Ghiberti doorways of the Florentine baptistery, two wonderful specimens of artistic workmanship in bronze, and perhaps the gems of M. Barbedienne's collection. Around them is a legion of busts, statues, and statuettes of gods, heroes, and graceful nymphs, with a number of elegant chandeliers, candelabra, and lamps. Some of the finest works are in tinted bronze, and one of the most successful examples of this class is a bust of the celebrated Bianca Capello. The modelling of the flesh is thoroughly artistic, while the decorative character of the costume, which is arranged and rendered with great skill, gives ample scope for variation of tint, and silver, gold, and black bronze are alike employed to advantage. Many of M. Barbedienne's bronze castings are works of art of the highest class; and it is noticeable that in many cases the amount of metal has been reduced by skilful management to a minimum, being often not much thicker than cardboard. Among the chandeliers of different coloured bronze, one of the finest, intended for a hall or lobby, has its central lamp surmounted by a cone of opal glass, which serves at once as a shade and a reflector; the lamp itself, which is of an amphora shape, being embellished with ormolu and silver. At the corners are four smaller lamps of similar design with opal glass globes, and the entire chandelier is crowned by an elegant corona, connected with the central glass cone by links of silvered bronze.

Midway between the two stalls of Christoffe and Barbedienne, which give such a marked character to the French portion of the nave, a small door on the north leads into a covered court, where the French carriage-builders have their display, and beyond which the Municipality of the city of Paris exhibits plans, photographs, paintings, and drawings of many of the principal edifices of the French capital. Among the vehicles the most noteworthy is, perhaps, the grand state carriage built by Binder Frères for the Emperor Francis Joseph, all the appointments of which are truly magnificent. The large *salle* where the Parisian municipality has its exhibition is preceded by a somewhat smaller *salle*, where the French Ministry of Public Works has collected together a series of plans and drawings of the great engineering works which have been undertaken in France since the Exhibition of 1867. The display, which is most interesting, includes several sheets of the grand geological chart of France, the completion of which was announced not long ago to the Academy of Sciences by the Minister of Public Works. This gigantic work, which has been accomplished under the direction of M. Elie de Beaumont, assisted by several eminent mining engineers and officials of the School of Mines, is naturally of great value, it being, indeed, impossible to exaggerate its importance to the mining, metallurgical, and agricultural interests of the country.

The city of Paris exhibits both largely and effectively. Plans, elevations, and photographs of the churches, the mairies, the theatres, the markets, the schools, the fountains, and the bridges that have been erected or restored of late years will be found here in large numbers, together with the six principal designs for the rebuilding of the Hôtel de Ville. There is also a large and admirably-executed plan in relief of the city of Paris itself, including not merely the woods of Boulogne and Vincennes, but extending, on the one hand, beyond Mont Valérien, and on the other to the banks of the Marne. The Vendôme column, the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, and other buildings destroyed by the Commune, are shown intact on their old sites. The height of a six-story house on this model is upwards of an inch and a half, and the average breadth of the streets about one inch. The fine-art section of this exhibition includes innumerable copies of stained-glass windows and paintings for wall and ceiling decoration, with models of statuettes, brackets, and the like, and is, perhaps, the most interesting collection of all.

To the left of the *salle* one finds a smaller apartment, containing the laces and muslins of Tarare, followed by the gallery in which the silks of Lyons are displayed. The latter, a mere temporary construction, was completely inundated by the storm of June 29, which irretrievably spoiled two thirds of the fabrics exhibited. The lower part of the adjoining transverse gallery is filled with woollen fabrics sent by Elbeuf, Sedan, Vienne, and Roubaix; also velvet from Amiens, and carpets and stuffs for upholstery manufactured at Nîmes and Turcoing. The upper end is set aside for the "*articles de Paris*" described in my last week's letter.

On the other side of the *salle* devoted to the exhibition of the Parisian municipality the French Ministry of Public Instruction makes its display, composed of the class-books used in the Government schools, models of educational establishments, and specimens of the work performed by the scholars. Appropriately enough, one finds close by the gymnastic apparatus and appliances sent by the Parisian Professor Eugène Paz, he counterparts of those used in all the French Lycées. The

gallery of chemical products is naturally but a succession of stalls in which perfumery, acids, salts, soap, stearine, petroleum, starch, gums, resin, and substances used in dyeing are displayed. Several of the perfumers have prettily-arranged cases; but the gallery contains little of importance save some wonderful varnishes which an Englishman, Mr. Hadfield, of Sevres, exhibits, and which have been pronounced to be the finest in the Exhibition. Passing rapidly through the gallery one finds on the opposite side another large covered court, the lower end of which is filled with harps, organs, pianos, and brass musical instruments of every description, the upper part being set aside for furniture and decorative designs. Here again the excellent taste of French upholsterers and designers becomes evident. Designs and furniture alike are often wonderfully simple and yet wonderfully gorgeous—the great effect being obtained by a pure harmony or judicious contrast of colours. France, M. du Sommerard declares, has carried off one fourth of all the recompenses—diplomas and medals of honour, progress, and merit—distributed by the international jury; and an attentive examination of the splendid examples of her handiwork sent to this exhibition cannot fail to convince an impartial observer that her exhibitors have well merited the honours that have been awarded them.

Our Illustration engraved for this week's publication shows part of the interior of that section of the Exhibition Palace which is occupied by the productions of English manufacturers. The stalls or stands of several eminent London goldsmiths and silversmiths are in this place—a most attractive portion of the great collection of *chefs-d'œuvre* of industry and art. But their merits have been commended with a more particular description in our Correspondent's former letters. Another Engraving presents a view of the Obst-Markt, or Nasch-Markt, the market for fruit and vegetables at Vienna. This market is situated in the suburb of Wieden, on the south bank of the little river Wien, and nearly opposite the Elizabeth Bridge. The large church dome, flanked by two pillars, which is seen at the back of the view, looking north, is that of the Carlskirche, built from 1716 to 1737, in performance of a vow taken by the Emperor Charles VI. when the plague was raging in Vienna. To the right is the Polytechnic Institution, a Government college of applied science and the useful arts. The large house fronting the market is the so-called Frei-Haus, which was formerly a nobleman's mansion, and is still privileged with exemption from taxes, though now partitioned and let for hire in 200 petty lodgings. In the courtyard of this mansion stood Schickaneder's Theatre, where Mozart's opera of the "*Zauberflöte*" was first performed; and he composed that opera in the garden pavilion here.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "*Illustrated London Almanack*.")

On the morning of the 18th the Moon rises at 2h. 55m. a.m., Jupiter at 3h. 15m. a.m., and Venus at 3h. 32m. a.m.; and these bodies are near together in the morning hours, Venus being to the extreme left. The Moon is near Mercury on the 22nd, and Mars on the 26th and 27th. She is near Saturn on the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	6th	at 81 minutes after 5h.	in the morning.
Last Quarter "	13th	" 25 "	6 " morning.
New Moon "	21st	" 55 "	10 " morning.
First Quarter "	29th	" 10 "	0 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 5th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 17th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 3rd at 5h. 45m. p.m., on the 18th at 5h. 21m., and on the 28th at 5h. 9m. At the commencement of the month the planet sets at about 10m. after the Sun; and this interval gradually increases to about 30m. at the end. He is not well situated for observation. He is in aphelion on the 18th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 22nd.

VENUS is a morning star, rising at 2h. 44m., or 3h. 17m. before the Sun, on the 1st; on the 22nd she rises at 3h. 43m., or 2h. 53m. before the Sun; and on the 27th at 3h. 58m., or 2h. 48m. before the Sun. She is in conjunction with Jupiter on the morning of the 14th, in perihelion on the 18th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the afternoon of the 18th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h. 21m. p.m., and a little earlier day by day, till, on the 19th, he sets at 8h. 6m. p.m., and from the 24th at 8h. 3m. every day to the end of this month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 29m. p.m.

JUPITER rises on the 2nd at 4h. a.m., or 2h. 3m. before sunrise, which interval increases to 2h. 48m. by the 12th. On the 22nd he rises at 3h. 4m. a.m., or 3h. 32m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 2h. 49m. a.m., or 3h. 57m. before the Sun, and is a morning star. He passes the meridian, or is due south, at 9h. 52m. a.m. on the 15th, and at 9h. a.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 17m. p.m., on the 10th at 10h. 42m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 24m. p.m., or 4h. 50m. after sunset; passing the meridian, or is due south, at 6h. 16m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 5h. 16m. p.m. on the last day. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 19th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 28th.

Archbishop Manning laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic seminary in connection with Salford Cathedral on Monday last.

The election at Dover, on Monday, resulted in the return of Mr. Barnett, the Conservative candidate, who obtained 1415 votes against 1085 recorded for Mr. Forbes.

The Dyers' Company has given ten guineas to enable the London School Board to send school-children to inspect the manufacturing processes at the International Exhibition.

The fat stock at Claremont belonging to the Queen, consisting of six Herefords and thirty-two Devons, was sold by auction, by Mr. Robert Cowles, at Claremont Park, Esher, on Tuesday afternoon. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £1261 10s., giving an average of £33 4s. per head.

A monument erected to the memory of the late Lord Dunkellin by the people of Galway was unveiled, on Monday, at Galway. The memorial consists of a bronze statue, about eight feet and a half high, and is the work of Mr. Foley. It bears the inscription, "*Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dunkellin, M.P. of the County Galway, born 1827, died 1867. This statue is erected by the inhabitants of the town and county of Galway as a tribute of affection and respect to his memory.*"

We learn from the *Scotsman* that the Educational Institute of Scotland, at its annual meeting on Saturday, adopted a series of amended rules intended to widen the basis of the association and bring within its borders the whole body of Scottish teachers. Following up a memorial from the Northern Counties Association in reference to the training of teachers, a committee was appointed to consider what steps can be taken to promote the establishment of chairs of education in the national Universities.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The town of Aylesbury may be called the Delphi of the Conservative party, for there are generally delivered the oracular sayings of their half-mystic chief. On a late occasion, for obvious reasons, Mr. Disraeli was not present at a gathering of members, the object of which was such as to enable all the representatives in the county of Bucks to meet in quite a millennium-like manner. The good folk of the district had an advantage which few persons who are familiar with the House of Commons enjoy—namely, that of seeing and hearing Mr. Dupré, who for much more than thirty years has represented Buckinghamshire, but who, it is firmly believed, has never in that time opened his mouth to say more than "Ay" or "No," and perhaps not even that. Certainly a more remarkable instance of Parliamentary obscurity, of course voluntary, has never occurred. Often has Mr. Disraeli stated publicly that he had an excellent colleague in Mr. Dupré, and therefore the outside world in company with the electors of Bucks must believe that all this while he has been doing Parliamentary good by stealth, which may some day bring him fame. However, after the lapse of the existing Assembly, his place in the House, wherever that was, will know him no more, for he has signified to his constituents that he is about to retire—we were going to say from public life, but, under the circumstances of his secretiveness, it may better be said, from the representation of Bucks. At this meeting there was also another singular M.P.—to wit, Mr. Lambert. When the principle of the representation of minorities was thrust into his reform bill, Mr. Disraeli gave out an order to his party that in all "unicorns"—that is, three-membered—constituencies the third seat should be allowed to a Liberal, and in Bucks Mr. Lambert achieved that rather negative honour. Though he has been very quiet of late, during the present Parliament he has shown that he has a mission, which is to pay off the National Debt without the operation costing anyone a farthing. This idea he has, we will not say expounded, but set forth, with quaint rhetoric, eccentric manner, and a wilderness of figures; unfortunately, however, always to the very scantiest of audiences, and with little or no notice from the chroniclers, so that it is to be feared that his scheme has not yet reached the heart and mind of the nation. There, too, were the two members for Aylesbury itself—Mr. Samuel George Smith, who is, to the general observation of the House, much in the same position of no-knowledge as Mr. Dupré and Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, who is well known as one of the most personable, though not at all the most talkative of members. They all got on extremely well with their electoral friends and each other, though, of course, no oracles were delivered.

No better member of Parliament can be than Lord George Cavendish, who is eminently practical in general affairs, is intimately acquainted with the ways of the House, and has a dry humour, which he uses sparingly, and therefore enhances it. He did a great feat last Session. Time out of mind it has been a Parliamentary mode of speaking to say that a subject has been treated with as much indifference as if it were a Turnpike Bill. Well, Lord George contrived, when the annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was brought in as usual, to produce an amendment which raised some of the sharpest and latest debates of the year, and went near to put the Government into a minority, under circumstances which would have been serious. Again and again, at intervals, the discussion was resumed, and every sort of device was employed to postpone the dreaded division, and still Lord George held on with bulldog tenacity. However, some process of sapping must have been employed upon him, for at length, in the penultimate week of the Session, he gave way, and the Turnpikes Bill fell again into its conventional and proverbial insignificance. The noble Lord in question has just been talking, in his terse, easy, and bantering way, to his constituents in North Derbyshire, and, doubtless, giving them all possible satisfaction.

The appearance of Sir Stafford Northcote at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Exeter, where he talked practically and sensibly on affairs in general, especially on the income tax and the liquor traffic, suggests that of late he has come out as a representative Englishman, in a manner that no one who did not know him well would have suspected of him. When the High Commissioners on the Alabama question were at Washington some American gentlemen who, it seems, keep packs of hounds, invited them to hunt, and, of course, expected that they all of them would "witch the world with noble horsemanship." It turned out however, that Lord Ripon—who is a Yorkshireman, and therefore, supposably, nearly a centaur—is by no means Nimrodic; that Sir Edward Thornton does not combine equitation with diplomacy; and that Mr. Montague Bernard is a college don, and therefore, presumably, if he does take a constitutional ride now and then, he does so on an easy-going pad. So it was left to Sir Stafford Northcote to vindicate the character of England in one of her prime sports, and it is said that he did so in a manner to entitle him to any of those titular or decorative rewards which were offered to and declined by him on his return from his mission, apart from considerations of the diplomatic services which he rendered.

While referring to hunting and hunting-men, a transition to Lord Henley, who is great across country, is natural and appropriate, and therefore it is set down that he has headed an aggregation of Northamptonshire members recently, at one of those meetings which, having agriculture for their inspiration, and where politics are excluded and invariably talked, are common grounds for Conservatives and Liberals to exchange ideas and to be social. Certainly Lord Henley, in his position as chairman of the gathering, did his best possible to conciliate the Opposition members who were present, for he praised the speeches and the conduct and the good feeling of the men of their party in the House without stint, and almost gave one a notion that he believed that it was owing to the generosity and forbearance of the Conservative leaders rather than to its own inherent strength, that the Government is at this moment in power. There, in great force, was Mr. Ward Hunt discoursing of Army and Navy and affairs of all kinds in that critical, dogmatic way which specially belongs to him, his hard hits and his sharp comments being perhaps more telling owing to his easy, good-natured, pleasant mode of delivery and the mellow tone of his voice. He has become decidedly potential in the House, and imagination expands when one thinks how large a space he must fill on a platform in Northamptonshire, the people of which county are, it is whispered, apt to take things that they do not understand for wonderful. At the same time, the meanest understanding must be capable of entering into sympathy with the downright good sense and clear and pointed speaking of Mr. Ward Hunt.

In the counties of England and Wales there are 800,769 electors, out of a population of 12,059,843; and in the boroughs there are 1,356,526 electors, out of 10,645,086.

The Marquis of Lorne, it is stated, has purchased the Dornden mansion and estate, on the Langton and Groombridge-road, near Tunbridge Wells. The Lucknam estate, near Bath, was sold by auction to Mr. Malsmsley, of Frome, for £62,600.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.

The Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, fourth Earl of Hardwicke, P.C., D.O.L., F.R.S., Admiral on the reserved list, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, died, on the 17th inst., at Sydney Lodge, Southampton. He was born April 2, 1799, the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., M.P., who was third son of the Hon. Charles Yorke (second son of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke), who was appointed Lord High Chancellor in 1770, and died suddenly a few days after, before his patent as Baron Morden had passed the great seal. The family of Yorke has for generations been associated with the profession of the law. The founder of its Peerage honours, a great lawyer (the son of an eminent solicitor of Dover), was Philip Yorke, who was made Chief Justice of England and created Baron Hardwicke in 1733, and constituted Lord Chancellor and advanced to an earldom in 1754. That nobleman acted as one of the Lords Justices in the absence of King George II., and presided as Lord High Steward at the trial of Lovat and the other Jacobite Lords. The Earl whose death we record was educated at Harrow, and at the Royal Naval College. Entering the Navy in 1815, he served in 1816 on board the Queen Charlotte, Lord Exmouth's flagship at the bombardment of Algiers, and, after passing through the various grades, was employed, as Captain in command of the Alligator, from 1828 to 1831, in the naval operations connected with the struggle between Turkey and Greece. He attained flag rank in 1858, and accepted the retirement in 1870. He sat in Parliament for some years, first as member for Reigate, and afterwards for the county of Cambridge, and succeeded to the Peerage at the death of his uncle, Philip, third Earl, K.G., Nov. 18, 1834. In 1841 he was appointed one of the Lords in Waiting, and in 1852 held the office of Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet in Lord Derby's first Administration. He married, Oct. 14, 1833, Susan, sixth daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, and leaves four surviving sons and three daughters. The youngest son, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was married, last February, to a daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.; the eldest son, Charles Philip, Viscount Royston, now fifth Earl of Hardwicke, late Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, and M.P. for Cambridgeshire, born in 1836, is married to Lady Sophie Georgiana Wellesley, and has issue.

SIR RICHARD FREDERICK, BART.

Sir Richard Frederick, sixth Baronet, of Burwood House, Surrey, formerly a Captain in the Army, died on the 20th inst., in his ninety-third year, having been born Dec. 30, 1780. He was second son of Sir John Frederick, fifth Baronet, M.P., by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Richard Garth, Esq., of Morden, Surrey, and succeeded to the title at the death of his father, Jan. 16, 1825. His elder brother, John Frederick, Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, died of a wound received at Aboukir Bay. The baronetcy, as Sir Richard has died unmarried, passes to his cousin and heir male, now Sir Charles Edward Frederick, seventh Baronet, an officer in the 10th Hussars.

THE HON. P. F. CUST.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, who died on the 15th inst., was the fifth son of Brownlow, first Baron Brownlow, by Jocosa Catherina, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Drury, Bart., of Overstone, Northamptonshire, and was thus brother to John, first Earl Brownlow. He was born Aug. 13, 1791; and, entering the Army, served with the 3rd Dragoon Guards in most of the Peninsular campaign, including Talavera and Busaco. He received the war medal with three clasps, and retired in 1846. Colonel Cust was three times married—first, in 1823, to Lady Isabella Scott (who died in 1829), third daughter of William, fourth Duke of Buccleuch; secondly, in 1833, to the Hon. Sophia Townshend (who died in 1852), daughter of John, second Viscount Sydney; and thirdly, in 1860, to Frances, widow of Augustus Frederick, fifth Earl of Albemarle. His eldest son is Colonel John Francis Cust, late Grenadier Guards; his youngest son, Captain Horace Cust, was killed at the battle of the Alma.

DR. DALRYMPLE, M.P.

Donald Dalrymple, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.D., M.P. for Bath, whose death took place on the 19th inst., was born in 1814, the fourth son of the late William Dalrymple, Esq., by Marianne, his wife, daughter of the late Benjamin Bertram, Esq. He was educated at the Grammar School, Norwich, and, having adopted the medical profession, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He practised formerly for some years at Norwich, served as Sheriff of that city, 1860-1, and was J.P. and D.L. of the county of Norfolk, as well as a director of the Norwich Union and chairman of the governors of Edward VI.'s Schools. He was first elected for Bath in 1868, and has always acted with the Liberal party. He married, 1841, Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Osborne Springfield, Esq., of Norwich.

MR. GARNETT, OF QUERNMORE PARK.

William James Garnett, Esq., of Quernmore Park, and Bleasdale Tower, Lancashire, M.A., J.P. and D.L., barrister-at-law, and M.P. for Lancaster from 1857 to 1864, died on the 15th inst. He was born July 10, 1818, the only son of the late William Garnett, Esq., of Quernmore and Bleasdale, High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1842, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Alexander Carson, Esq., of Liverpool. His only sister, Eliza, is widow of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, whose lamented death we recorded not long since. Mr. Garnett, who was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, was author of "A Report on Lancashire Farming," for which he received the Royal Agricultural Society's prize of £50. He married, June 26, 1846, Frances Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Hale, of King's Walden, Herts, and leaves issue.

Experiments have begun at Woolwich on a new invention for steering torpedoes from the shore. Electricity is the agent employed, and the inventor claims for it the capability of moving a torpedo in any direction towards an enemy's ship.

Dr. Eliza Walker has resigned her office of house surgeon to the Bristol Hospital for Women and Children. The reason assigned in her letter of resignation is the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of honorary medical officers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

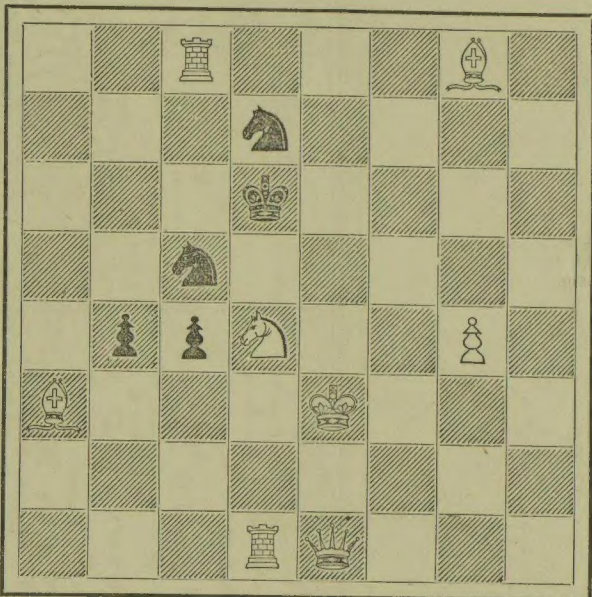
C. W. of Sunbury.—No. 1 requires some modification, for White can certainly give mate by moving 1. Q to K 3rd, as well as by 1. Q to K 3rd. The game has been safely received, and we return you thanks for it.
J. CLELLA and Others.—See notice regarding Problem 1543, below.
Tom Brooks; M. E. Herts.—Problem No. 1541 cannot possibly be solved by 1. K to B 7th or by 1. Kt to Q 6th (ch). Examine it more attentively.
J. de S., Ekester.—1. They shall have early attention. 2. We have heard nothing of the promised distribution of the "Clifton Games."
C. W. M. Dale, J. P., W. C.—Received, with thanks.
Ringwood, San Francisco.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. XVI. is syllabically correct.
Zoe.—Your problem is under examination, and shall be speedily reported on.
Colin, South Africa.—Quite right. You will have seen, since the departure of your letter, that the second solution is mentioned in our Number for June 28.
Rowden.—They are both defective; the first in admitting of more than one solution, the second in being insoluble in the stipulated number of moves.
MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN STEINITZ AND BIRD.—A match is said to have been arranged between these players, to begin next month. The winner of eight games to be victor. The "time limit" to be twenty moves an hour.
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1542 has been received from Keith and Kate—W. Furnival—M. P.—Ravens—E. B. C.—Kemp—Laura—Sigma—D. C. L.—P. R. S.—G. of Turin—Chamois—L. F.—P. G. C.—V. Vossler—W. Lewis Wood—W. Goodlife—Charles—F. Rosenauer—H. B. S.—Dido—F. H.—Johnny Raw—Ebenezer—Longshanks—Kate and Robin—R. W. D.—Ingh—Rev. M. Clare—W.—A. A.—Nworb, Bellevue—F. H. of Mona—B. A.—L. S.—J. Bale of Oley—D. B.—Joseph Janion—F. A. S.—Bertram—Sindbad—T. W. G. D.—E. Frau of Lyons—Anglo-Indian—Omaga—Note—Idle of Wight—Carol—Mary—Cold Harbour—Try again—F. A.—Ernest—Combination—Locrine—R. D. K.—Pip—Audin—H. Res—J. Allaire—Ben—All-Baba—Bee—George—H. P. d. B.—J. N. K.—E. D.—S. T. H. of Faversham—T. Wilson Morris—Emma and Geraldine—Holzhause and Groux—A. Wood—Barrow Hedges—Li Calai—Merry Thought—Flanchetto—W. Airey—Alainaud—Louth—Race Field—Durham.

ERRATUM.—In the diagram of Problem No. 1543 the White Queen should be a White King. We shall reserve the solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 1544.

By Mr. E. A. SCHMITT of Delfshaven, Holland.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNEY.

Game in the Rubber played by Messrs. BLACKBURNE and ROSENTHAL, in the final round.—(Queen's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	This looks promising; but he would have done better, we believe, by playing his Kt to K R 4th.	
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd		
4. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. B takes P	B to K 2nd		
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles		
7. Castles	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd		
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th		
10. Kt to K 2nd	P takes P		
11. Q Kt takes P	B to Q 3rd		
12. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to K 2nd		
13. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd		
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd		
15. K R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd		
16. P to K 4th	P to K 4th		
17. Q R to Q B sq	B to K Kt 5th		
18. B to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
19. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
20. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K 3rd		
21. B takes Kt	Kt takes B		
22. B to Q B 4th	Q R to Q sq		
23. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt		
24. P takes B	Q to Q 2nd		
25. Kt to Kt 6th	K R to K sq		
26. P to K B 4th			

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Our contemporary the *Manchester Weekly Times*, which throughout this tourney supplied the earliest reports of the proceedings, has drawn up the following interesting résumé of the play. By aid of this table we can ascertain how many games as well as matches each combatant won, lost, and drew, and with whom; and see, also, the grand total of games played:—

	Matches Won.	Games Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
1. BLACKBURNE beat Paulsen, Steinitz, Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, Bird, Heral, Pitschel, Anderssen, Fleissig, and Meitner	10	20	7	3
2. STEINITZ beat Pitschel, Fleissig, Meitner, Rosenthal, Paulsen, Anderssen, Schwarz, and Gelbfuhs, Bird, and Heral	10	18	2	5
3. ANDERSSSEN beat Meitner, Bird, Rosenthal, Heral, Paulsen, Pitschel, Schwarz, and Gelbfuhs; and drew with Fleissig	8½	17	9	4
4. ROSENTHAL beat Fleissig, Meitner, Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, Heral, Pitschel, and Elackburne; and drew with Paulsen	7½	16	9	2
5. BIRD beat Gelbfuhs, Pitschel, Fleissig, Meitner, Rosenthal, and Schwarz; and drew with Heral	6½	14	9	1
6. PAULSEN beat Fleissig, Meitner, Gelbfuhs, Bird, Pitschel; and drew with Rosenthal, Schwarz, and Heral	6½	14	9	3
7. MEITNER beat Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, and Pitschel; and drew with Heral	3½	7	13	8
8. FLEISSIG beat Pitschel and Meitner; and drew with Anderssen, Heral, and Schwarz	3½	9	15	5
9. GELBFUHS beat Pitschel and Fleissig; and drew with Heral and Schwarz	3	6	15	8
10. SCHWARZ beat Pitschel; and drew with Heral, Fleissig, Paulsen, and Gelbfuhs	3	6	15	9
11. HERAL drew with Bird, Fleissig, Gelbfuhs, Meitner, Paulsen, and Schwarz	3	9	16	6
12. PITSCHEL beat Heral	1	3	20	4
Total	65	139	139	53
The above table shows 139 games won and lost, and 53 drawn games; or, as drawn games counted to each competitor, 29 drawn games				168 in all.
Deduct as forfeited by Pitschel to Meitner, Paulsen, and Rosenthal				6
And add two played in the match between Steinitz and Blackburne				2
The grand total is				164

THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE COUNTRY.

The Maps presented to our readers this week have been designed expressly to assist their comprehension of the localities to be mentioned with reference to the Ashantee war. It may be convenient on this occasion to recall some few matters of geographical knowledge which are seldom brought to mind unless when there is stirring news from that part of the world. The name of Guinea is applied to the whole of that vast angle of the western coast of Africa formed by the general shape of the entire continent, which recedes eastward very abruptly, to the extent of nearly 30 deg. of longitude, from the tenth or twelfth degree of latitude north of the equator. Upper Guinea is the general name bestowed on the northern portion or line of shores composing this huge bend of the African continent, which is nearly a right angle, as it appears in the smallest of our three maps. Our second map includes the several countries of Upper Guinea, besides the region of Senegambia, so called from the two rivers Senegal and Gambia, situated in the projecting part of West Africa, north of Guinea. It is usually considered that Upper Guinea begins at Sierra Leone and extends to the Gaboon River, which is almost under the Equator. It thus comprises the inner part of the great angle formed by the West African coast; this part is the Bight of Biafra, marked by the island of Fernando Po, opposite the Cameroon river and mountains of the mainland. The Upper Guinea Coast, between Sierra Leone and the Cameroons, stretching from west to east, but including the Bight of Benin, must be nearly two thousand miles in length. It is divided, popularly speaking, into the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast, to which might be added the Palm-Oil Coast, these names indicating the chief commodities of merchandise for which those shores were resorted to by early navigators. The Portuguese, succeeded by the Dutch, were the first commercial colonists on the coast of Guinea; their place is now taken mainly by the British, established in several detached forts and factories at the most convenient sea-ports—at Sierra Leone, at the mouth of the Gambia, at Cape Coast Castle, and at Lagos, with other points of less importance. But some places along the seaboard are still retained by the Dutch and the Danish Governments, for the sake of protecting their subjects' trade. A territory named Liberia, on the Grain Coast, is occupied by the republic of freed negroes from America, under the patronage of the United States. The native populations of Upper Guinea consist of five different groups or generic races—the Mandingo, the Grebo or Mandoo, the Kwakwa, the Fantee, and the Warree. These have very little in common with each other, and still less with those of Lower Guinea and South Africa. Their aggregate numbers are reckoned at nearly ten millions, inhabiting countries which altogether must be five times the size of our own. The Fantees are the people of the Gold Coast; and to this race belong the two powerful nations of Ashantee and Dahomey, who dwell in the interior, but at no great distance from the European settlements by the seaside. Our third map, to which reference is made henceforth, shows the position of Ashantee with regard to Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies, Elmina, Annamaboe, Dixcove and Axim, Chama and Accra, with the country of the Fantee tribes under the British protectorate, intervening between the seacoast and the Ashantee frontier.

We now invite the reader's attention to a few remarks upon this Ashantee war, referring to our third map, the one drawn on a scale of 30 miles to the inch, which shows the British Gold Coast settlements and the Ashantee kingdom, with the "protected territory," situated between the river Assinie and the river Volta. Although Coomassie, the capital city of King Kofi Kankali, the monarch of the Ashantee empire, is but 120 miles from Cape Coast Castle, the intervening country is a dense forest without a road, the climate very unhealthy for Europeans, and more than one attempt to march that way with British troops has disastrously failed. At the present moment, the invading Ashantee army, commanded by a skilful and experienced General named Assah Moquantah, has conquered all the Fantee tribes under our "protectorate" throughout a country as large as England; and the British forces can actually do no more than hold the forts along the seacoast. Elmina, seven miles from Cape Coast Castle, was either captured by the Ashantees or had revolted in their favour, till its destruction by our bombardment, about midsummer; and Chama, at the mouth of the Bussum Prah, was the scene of the disaster that befel Commodore Commerell and his party of sailors, on Aug. 11, in a boat expedition to survey that river. The news received this week is of serious import, as it shows that the Ashantees have spread their power and influence westward along the coast, and that the native tribes about Secondee and Tacorady, and even at Dixcove, Axim, and Appolonia, are excited or compelled to rise against the British authority. At Tacorady, on the 18th ult., a party of seamen from the Argus and Barracouta, having landed to destroy some native canoes, after bombarding the revolted village, were attacked by a large force of the natives and were forced to retreat to their boats; Lieutenant Young and eleven others were wounded, but none were killed. The village of Secondee was likewise in revolt, but was subdued by a bombardment from the fort. Axim was menaced by a strong force of Ashantees, and had to demand reinforcements. Colonel Festing, at present holding the chief military command, had moved inland upon Simeo and Abbah, but found that the Ashantee army was removed further west. It is thought probable that Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he gets his forces together, will attempt to gain an entrance into the Ashantee kingdom from its eastern side, by ascending the river Volta, which is navigable for steam-boats. A light railway, thirty-five miles in length, is sent out from England in the ship King Bonny. But the success of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition will in great measure depend upon his obtaining the services of 10,000 native auxiliary or stipendiary troops. The men of the Haussa tribes, in the interior beyond the river Niger, are considered the best that can be got for this service; they were employed by Major H. A. Leveson at Lagos, with great advantage, about ten years ago. The neutrality or friendly disposition of the King of Dahomey is much relied upon. There is also a country west of the Prah (or rather that that supposed branch of it called the river Oifim) which once held the King of Ashantee as its vassal, receiving tribute from him. The name of this territory is Dankara, its people are more warlike than the Fantees, and may be expected to furnish a reliable force to encounter the warriors of Ashantee. South of Dankara is Wassaw, whence also may be drawn better men than the Fantees. It is probable that Dankara and Wassaw will be able to furnish 2000 men each. Then there are the Jollofs, who inhabit a country at the mouth and along the banks of the Gambia. They are of a warlike faith—that of Mohammed, and can contribute 3000 or 4000 soldiers. The Haussa force is now being organised by Captain Glover. Altogether, it is reckoned that a body of auxiliaries not much short of 10,000 in number can be assembled.

